Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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Daniel Boone

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Hitler's A-Bomb

Evidence that the Third Reich tested its own nuclear weapon

The Golem:

Israel's massive nuclear arsenal and the road to global Armageddon

False Flags in Lebanon

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And if Hitler Had Won?

Belgian Waffen SS officer Leon Degrelle contemplates the question

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When I tell my friends that they had better watch out; that free speech could become but a quaint memory in our lifetimes, they invariably say, "Never. Not here in the good old USA." But I am not so sure. The insidious cult of political correctness has already stolen our ability to speak freely on "sensitive" subjects. And what of the steady enactment of "hate laws" here that pretend to give a judge the ability to read a man's mind? Certainly you would agree, freedom of speech has been eroded in America to the point of real alarm. For sure, America is still one of the last bastions in the world of some semblance of free speech. But why are my friends so sure free speech will always be around in America? Many of our Western allies, whose people hold many of the same values we do here in America, have passed draconian laws against freedom of speech and thought.

In Germany, as you well know by now, there is no free speech at all anymore. Just recently the attorney for Ernst Zündel, Sylvia Stolz, was convicted of uttering illegal thoughts out loud in court five years ago in an attempt to defend her client. Germany, she said, is still an occupied government and the court and its minions were all—legally—traitors to the rightful government that has never been officially replaced since WWII. Legally speaking, her comments were true, but illegal nonetheless. This courageous lady, who knew full well her sincere attempts to defend her client might get her thrown in jail, recently received a three-and-a-half-year sentence plus a financially devastating five-year ban on her ability to practice law. This for merely questioning the conclusions most mainstream historians hold in regard to WWII. They also said Ms. Stolz had "incited racial hatred."

Twenty years ago, the Germans said freedom of speech would never disappear in Deutschland. Obviously, they were wrong. I hope my friends are not.

But as we still do have free speech here in America, TBR will continue to publish material banned in other nations and inform readers of the encroaching worldwide police state. For instance, in no other magazine of consequence in America today will you read so candidly the horrors that have been inflicted upon the white (and black) populations of South Africa since apartheid was ended (page 10). And I also doubt you will read in any mainstream magazine in America an uncensored chapter from the new book from anti-Zionist author Michael Collins Piper (page 21) entitled *The Golem.* Mike is listed in Zionism's "hall of shame" for attending and reporting on the Holocaust Conference in Iran in 2006. Or how about the exclusive, previously unpublished writings of the great Waffen SS General Leon Degrelle? Shouldn't *Smithsonian* or *World War II* magazine be interested in those? Did you know that the Third Reich tested a prototype nuclear bomb (page 41) and that Hitler was against its use for humanitarian reasons (page 43)? Or that more than a few forensic experts now believe it was the Mossad that orchestrated the deadly attack on the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1983 (page 19) as part of a "false flag" operation?

Free speech is a beautiful thing. Without it, and without the protection of the First Amendment, we might not—in the future—be able to tell you about any of these subjects. Discussion of ANY of these topics could, if Americans are not vigilant against the power international bodies wield over the United States, be banned. (See our editorial, page 3.) But that would never happen here. . . .

By the way, TBR, responding to a reader poll in the December 2007 *TBR Newsletter*, has decided to discontinue its bimonthly newsletter. Thanks to all of you who donated to save it. You will be (or already have been) offered the chance to get your donation back or re-direct it to another cause. Although most readers loved the newsletter, they felt TBR was better off concentrating its limited resources totally on the magazine. We plan on incorporating several popular aspects of the newsletter in subsequent issues of TBR. ✦

Paul T. Angel, Assistant Managing Editor

WITHOUT FREE SPEECH, ARE WE REALLY FREE?

Controversial artist/writer and U.S. resident Ernst Zündel (a former resident of Canada whose conviction for so-called "hate literature"—actually Revisionist history—was overturned by Canada's highest court) was kidnapped by U.S. agents from his home in Tennessee and deported to Canada, where this harmless peace advocate was held in solitary confinement for two years, without ever being charged. He was then illegally deported to Zionist Occupied Germany, where, in turn, he was sentenced to five years in prison.

There is no free speech in Occupied Germany (and there has never been a peace treaty since World War II wound down in 1945), and the long arm of the occupation's puppet regime is reaching all over the world to grab anyone they can who dissents from the "accepted" view of what happened during the active hostilities era of that war.

Many others have suffered similar fates. There are probably thousands of victims in Germany alone. Their only crime has been the expression of sincerely held beliefs about historical events. Traditionally, the expression of personal views—however unpopular they might be—has been upheld in civilized countries (especially the United States) as the right of free speech/freedom of the press. As many historical anomalies about the much-touted Jewish "holocaust" in World War II Germany came under scrutiny in recent decades, pressure was applied to governments to outlaw any discussion of what really happened, under the ridiculous claim that to question any aspect of the exterminationist mythology was somehow "anti-Semitic." Germany and Austria were the first to knuckle under, followed by France and other Western European nations.

Today the ever-growing list of countries where freedom of speech has been killed includes Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and (no surprise) Israel.

In another attack on freedom, through the United Nations, "anti-discrimination" legislation, on the grounds of race, gender, sexual orientation, age, marital status or religion, was presented to all members for signature and then ratification, whereby member-states were required to legislate domestically.

On October 16, 2004, President Bush signed into law the unconstitutional Global Anti-Semitism Review Act, establishing within the U.S. State Department a special unit to monitor "anti-Semitism" worldwide and report annually to Congress.

On May 22, 2006, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice swore in Greg Rickman to oversee the Office of Global Anti-Semitism. Within a short time the UN, under Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, asked its member states to sign and ratify a similar resolution.

Rickman's office has already defined "anti-Semitism." Included are the following:

- Any assertion that the Jewish community controls government, the media, international business and finance.
- Strong anti-Israel sentiment.
- Virulent criticism of Israel's leaders, past or present.
- Criticism of the Jewish religion or its religious leaders or literature (especially the Talmud and Kabala).
- Criticism of the U.S. government and Congress for being under undue influence by the "Jewish-Zionist community."
- Criticism of the Jewish community for promoting globalism (or the New World Order).
- Blaming Jewish leaders and their followers for inciting the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
- Diminishing the "6 million" "holocaust" figure.
- Asserting that there is a "Zionist conspiracy."
- Claiming that Jews and their leaders created the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- Making "derogatory statements about Jewish persons."

The views of world leaders are to be struck from the pages of history. Take the origins of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Three years after that disaster Winston Churchill wrote: "[T]he part played in the creation of Bolshevism and . . . bringing about . . . the Russian Revolution by . . . Jews . . . is certainly a very great one; it probably outweighs all others. . . . [T]he majority of the leading figures are Jews."[1]

Skip ahead to 2006. Former President Jimmy Carter was under attack for his book *Palestine: Peace Not Apartheid.* This concerted campaign to paint Carter's book as "anti-Semitic" was designed to intimidate truth seekers.

What about criticism of Jewish leaders? Is it forbidden now to mention Menachem Begin's part in the murderous Irgun movement, cited as terrorist by the British at the end of World War II? Are we to ignore the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila, under the instigation of Ariel Sharon? Even an Israeli court found Sharon culpable.

Many courageous Jews suffer intense criticism if they speak out against Zionism. Are they also "anti-Semitic"? On February

See FREE SPEECH, Page 30

The only portrait of Daniel Boone from his lifetime was painted by Chester Harding in 1819. (This is an engraving made from that painting.) Boone, born October 22, 1734, died at the age of 85 on September 16, 1820. (Portrait in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.) Harding (1792-1866), born in Conway, Massachusetts, survived by working in a variety of country crafts. His early skill in painting signs led to his painting faces, and he grew more expert in portraiture as he practiced on his business patrons, providing them with a rare likeness to display in their homes, although he is regarded as a "primitive" artist.

Daniel Boone

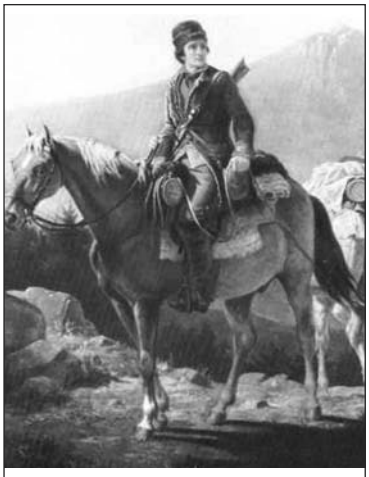
The Man *versus* The Myth

DANIEL BOONE WAS A GREAT AMERICAN EXPLORER and woodsman of Keltic ancestry—part Scottish, part Welsh. (And one odd and surprising thing about him that hardly anyone knows is that he was a Quaker.) He is a real American hero, but maybe not quite the way you have visualized him.

By John Tiffany

Daniel Boone is considered so archetypal that it has been said the story of Boone is the story of America itself, a point hammered home in the new *Boone: A Biography,* by Robert Morgan, the author of 12 books.

Certainly Boone's career, as brought out in Morgan's fascinating tome, possesses a picturesque, romantic interest that cannot fail to charm the reader. He had his failings, but he was a great hunter, explorer, surveyor and "land pilot." He had few equals as a rifleman. No white man knew the Indians more thoroughly, or fought them more skillfully, than he. And as the legends say, his life was indeed filled to the brim with hair-raising adventures.



DANIEL BOONE, circa 1760.

Although he was a Quaker like his parents, he was a fighting Quaker, not the usual peaceful kind. His youthful pranks and fights as told by his son Nathan years later make it clear young Daniel was no pacifist. However, while he enjoyed a good fistfight, Boone throughout life was not a sadist or murderer; he was in fact very reluctant to kill anyone. Although he was known, and rightly so, as an Indian fighter, he actually killed only one Indian in his whole life, a man who was trying to kill him, so it was a case of unavoidable self-defense.

Col. Boone participated in the American Revolution, but again he tried to avoid killing the Redcoats. He disliked having to kill anyone, of whatever ethnicity. But he would do it if he had to.

Daniel was born in the country near Reading, Pennsylvania on November 2, 1734, where his father raised livestock and plied the trades of weaver and blacksmith.

Many verified stories of Daniel are recounted in *Boone.* Morgan, by the way, is possibly a relative of his subject (many of Boone's kinfolk were named Morgan).

One of the most famous anecdotes about Boone tells of a time when his dugout canoe was passing Cincinnati, somebody asked why he left Kentucky. "Too crowded" was his laconic answer. At the time there were only several thousand whites living in Kentucky.

Eventually the Boones settled in Missouri, and Daniel (d. 1820) and Rebecca (d. 1813) lived the rest of their lives there.

Daniel's father, known as Squire Boone, was unindulgent and would use the strap when his sons needed punishment. But unlike his brothers, Daniel would not beg for forgiveness when beaten. Even as a boy, he showed the sto-

icism and self-control for which he was later famous. He was different from anyone else; even as a lad it was clear there was something special about Daniel.

Some folks are actually more interesting in real life than in their myths. Such is the case with Daniel Boone. Incidentally, neither he nor his protégé David Crockett wore a coonskin cap in real life—they both favored more practical headgear. The legend makers of Crockett clearly plagiarized the legend makers of Boone.

The other sons and daughters in the Boone family (Daniel had 11 siblings) received what was considered a good education for that time and place, but Daniel avoided the schoolhouse. His real school was the wilderness. Daniel's greatest teachers were the woods themselves, and the Amerindians, whom he watched, questioned and imitated. His spelling could be described as poor or "creative," depending how you want to look at it. But one thing he did know, and that was how to spell his name—always with an "e" on the end. And this, says Morgan, shows that the famous inscription supposedly carved into a beech tree: "D. Boon cilled [sic] a bar on tree in the year 1760" is certainly spurious. (It also seems improbable he would trouble to carve the unnecessary words "in the year"; see page 8.)

Engraving of Boone & friend.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NATIVES

He was certainly no enemy to the natives, although the relationship was complex and sometimes ambiguous. He was captured twice by the Indians, and escaped twice. At one time he was adopted by Blackfish or Cottawamago, war chief of the Chillicothe division of the Shawnee tribe, and Boone grieved when Blackfish died.

After becoming an official member of the Shawnee tribe, Boone heard that a large Shawnee war party was about to attack Boonesborough, the Kentucky settlement he had named after himself. He escaped to warn his friends, and led the defense and fighting against his adopted father and tribal warriors, who numbered 400 against Boone's 30 men and 20 boys. The defense was spirited, but they probably would have been wiped out in the end, when the Shawnees set fire to the log palisade, had it not been for the intervention of divine Providence: rain came, putting out the fire and collapsing a tunnel the Indians had been digging under the wall. Blackfish withdrew, and Boonesborough was saved.

Daniel had one great love in his life, a young girl (she was 15, he 19 when they met, and it was love at first sight) named Rebecca Bryan, with fair skin and coal black hair. Rebecca was rated a very good shot, even rivaling her husband Daniel, the champion hunter, trapper, marksman and wrestler of the Yadkin Valley region of North Carolina, where they initially settled, and started raising their children.[1]

BOONE AND THE "BIG GAP"

The Appalachian Mountains presented a formidable obstacle to early inhabitants of our country. Explorers often described maddening attempts to navigate through the natural maze of steep ridges and dead-end valleys. By some accounts only three naturally occurring, easily navigable, east-west routes exist through the mountain range. The most famous and most important of these passes is the gap, known to some Indians as Ouasiota (or Ona-Sciota) Pass, where today's Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky all meet. Today most folks call it Cumberland Gap—in honor, ironically, of a war criminal, the butcher of Culloden (1746), William Augustus, duke of Cumberland (1721-1765).

Interestingly, Ouasiota Gap was created as an impact crater where a space object, possibly a small asteroid, came crashing down, leveling that part of the mountains.

Before Boone's day, the Indians, following the bison, had discovered three great gaps in the Appalachians and the trail that joined them. The Cumberland Gap lay on the western leg of the Great Warrior's Path, and Moccasin Gap, the only water-level gap, lay near to the Great Warrior's Path in the east. In between was Kane Gap in Powell Mountain. These three gaps in the Appalachian Mountains defined the most direct route from the Ohio Valley to the Holston and Watauga valleys. Thus the trail from Cumberland Gap across southwest Virginia through Kane Gap and Moccasin Gap became a primary route of the Great Warrior's Path leading to the Holston and Watauga valleys.

Gabriel Arthur, a young indentured servant, was the first white man, so far as is known, to travel through Cumberland Gap. Arthur was sent along the trail in 1674 by Shawnee Indians.

In the early 1750s Dr. Thomas Walker led a scouting expedition into the area and although he eventually passed through Cumberland Gap, he failed to recognize the trail connecting Cumberland Gap and the Holston Valley. Fur-

Daniel Boone led parties of settlers through Cumberland Gap, as shown in this romantic image. (It seems unlikely, for instance, Boone would allow women to be placed at the head of the caravan, exposed to Indian attack and other dangers.) Dr. Thomas Walker visited Cumberland Gap in 1750 and named it for the duke of Cumberland. There would have been no clue for Dr. Walker that this one pass, among dozens, was the best way through the mountains unless there had been a bison/elk trail there already. (Indians also used it, for trade and sometimes for war, and called it Ousiota.) Boone was contracted to build a wagon grade road to Kentucky. Migration west followed Boone's trail because it had gentler grades, allowing four-wheeled traffic. Even so, some complained Boone's road often required unloading the wagon, carrying it and all its contents to the top of the pass and reassembling the wagon and reloading it.

ther exploration of the area was curtailed because the wars with the Indians and the French kept the frontier closed.

Sometime before 1755, John Finley traveled into Kentucky, and either rediscovered the gap or had heard about it via others. He brought back tales of the land as a hunter's paradise, a place where bison were so big the meadows sank beneath their weight when they walked across them and where so many turkeys lived there was not enough room for them all to fly at the same time—tall tales, of course, but the sort of stories that inspired other hunters to want to go there.

Relative peace came in 1761 with pacification of the Cherokees following the bloody uprising during which Fort Loudoun was taken and its occupants massacred.

That same year "long hunter" Elisha Wallen led a group of hunters into southwest Virginia. They roamed the area for 18 months. Wallen's group crisscrossed the Indian trail in Virginia several times and named various streams and ridges for members of the party.

News of Wallen's adventure spread, and other hunters followed. In 1767 Boone came from the Yadkin Valley and got as far as the Big Sandy River before turning back. In 1769 John Finley, with whom Boone had served in Braddock's army during the French and Indian War, told Boone of "a big gap in the mountains that the Indians use." Boone was familiar with the trail in southwest Virginia and thus knew the route to take to get through Moccasin Gap, Kane Gap and on to "the Big Gap."

In March of that year Boone, Finley and four others made their way along the Wilderness Trail to Kentucky. Boone spent two years hunting and trapping in eastern Kentucky. When he returned home in March 1771 Boone probably knew more about eastern Kentucky than any other white man, and he knew the most direct route to get there from the Holston Valley.

Boone, awestruck by the bountiful lands of the west,

soon sought to move his family there. He recognized the significance of Cumberland Gap for the wholesale westward movement of settlers into what was then called Kaintucke (now Kentucky). In 1775, just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Boone brought his wife to Kentucky and started a fort there called Boonesborough. She was the first white woman to see this part of America.

That same year, he was commissioned to clear a trail through Cumberland Gap. Originally called Boone's Trace, the route evolved into what is now referred to as the Wilderness Road.

Up until this time Americans had been effectively hemmed in by the Appalachians. Completion of Boone's Trace released a torrent of settlers itching for land and the freedom of the frontier. By 1792, over 100,000 people had followed Boone on foot across the Appalachians, compelling the union to admit Kentucky as the first western state.

Daniel claimed vast tracts of land and was thus a rich man for a while—until lawyers decided he had failed to acquire legal title to his discoveries, impoverishing him overnight. At one point in later life he traveled a long distance to pay off an old debt. This gave him much satisfaction but left him with a net worth of 50¢ in his pocket.

Morgan's book corrects a number of myths about Boone. For example, *The World Book Encyclopedia* (1969 ed.) claims: "Boone spent his last years in Missouri, hunting to the west whenever he could." Morgan quotes no less an authority than Boone himself as saying that he hardly hunted at all after about age 75, with his strength and eyesight not what they were as a teen. (He lived to 85—almost 86—and was lucky enough to die what was called in those days "a beautiful death"—a concept strange to modern Americans, but which Morgan explains at some length, in one of the most interesting chapters of the book.)

Even as a feeble old man, Daniel was still a performer, larger than life. Among his last visitors was a portrait painter named Chester Harding. Daniel had never seen a portrait painter before. The result was the only portrait from life that exists of the great man. While sketching, the young fellow asked Daniel about his remarkable career, stretching into nine decades. He asked if Dan had ever been lost in his years of wandering through the woods. "No, I can't say I was ever lost," Boone joked, "but I was bewildered once for three days." ✦

***Boone: A Biography*, by historian Robert Morgan (hardcover, 538 pages), is available for $35 from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order item # 2488. No charge for S&H inside the U.S. Call FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS toll free at 1-888-699-NEWS (6397) to charge your purchase to Visa or MasterCard.**

It is said the earliest Sanskrit characters were carved on strips of beech bark; and the custom of inscribing the boles of beeches came to Europe with the Aryan people. Our word "book" comes from the Anglo-Saxon *boc*, which in turn derives from the Anglo-Saxon *beece*, for beech. There was once a beech tree on Carrol Creek, in Tennessee, with the worn inscription shown above: "D. Boone/Cilled a Bar/On Tree/In Year 1760." This tree fell in 1916, the scars of the inscription still visible. It was 28.5 feet in girth, and 70 feet high. Its age was about 365 years. Unfortunately for the myth, with the Cherokees on the warpath, Daniel Boone could not have "cilled a bar" on this, nor any other tree in 1760. Therefore, Revisionist scholars now agree that this inscription is a fake.

ENDNOTE:

[1]The Booneses had 10 children: James (1757-1773), Israel (1759-1782), Susannah (1760-1800), Jemima (1762-1834), Levina (1766-1802), Rebecca (1768-1805), Daniel Morgan (1769-1839), Jesse Bryan (1773-1820), William (1775-1776) and Nathan (1781-1856).

JOHN TIFFANY is the assistant editor for THE BARNES REVIEW. He has been active in the Revisionist and Freedom movements for four decades. He lives near historic Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

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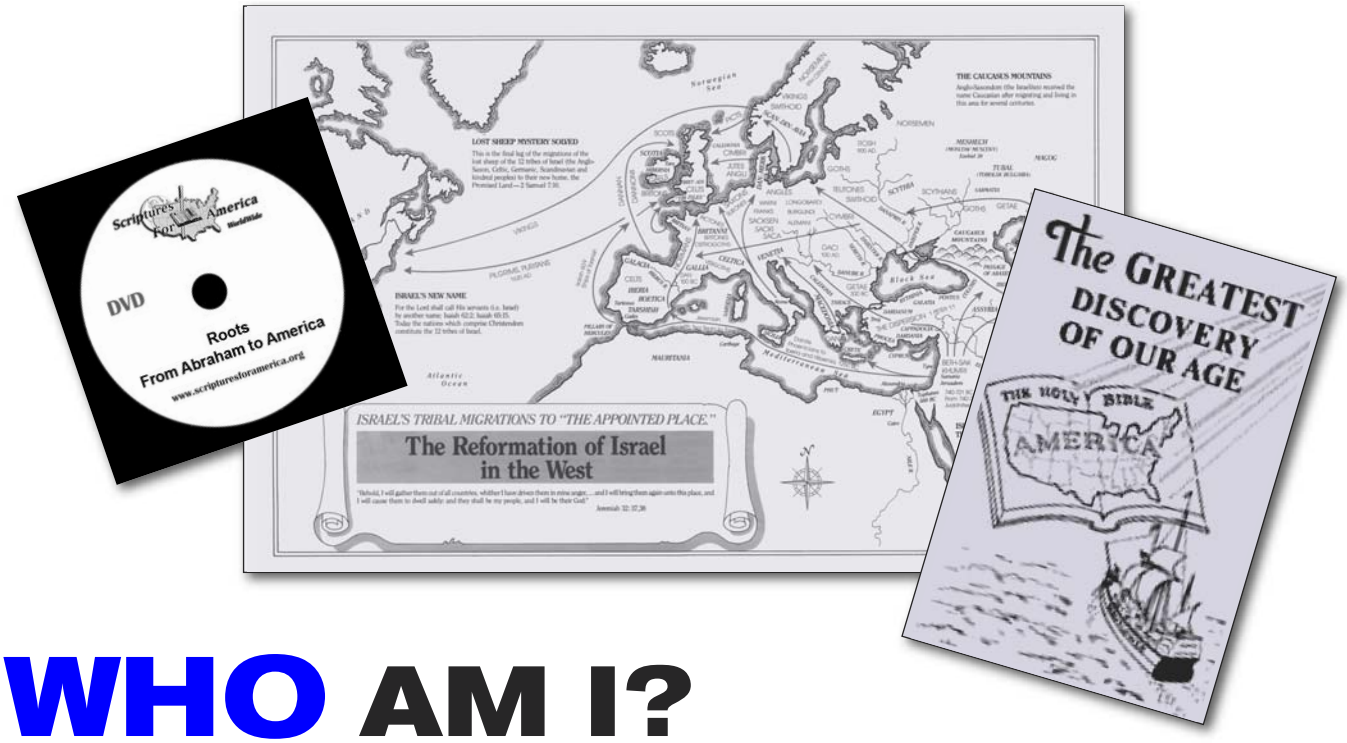

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No Requiem for the Boers

Afrikaner author says whites who tamed South Africa are now going on the offensive in their titanic battle for survival

IN 1992, 68.6% OF SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITES voted to end apartheid and give the blacks, who outnumber whites in South Africa by at least 8 to 1, the right to vote and hold office. Result: ongoing genocide. Afrikaners and other whites are now being murdered by the thousands. Inevitably, the blame falls on the Oppenheimer and Rothschild clans who, once again, have placed greed above the needs of the oppressed people of Africa—both black and white. But who better to blame the problems on than the Boerevolk?

BY DEIRDRE FIELDS

A recent edition of *ANC Today* published a disturbing article. This article[1] basically vilifies all whites as the enemy, intent on overthrowing the so-called "national democratic revolution" of the African National Congress (ANC). While thus demonizing all whites, and inexorably making "your skin color your uniform," the ingratitude expressed thereby must surely "hurt the feelings" of the vast majority of well-meaning white liberals who continue to support the ANC, disbelieving the evidence of their own eyes, trusting that this "nascent democracy" will mature into a real, Western-type democracy.

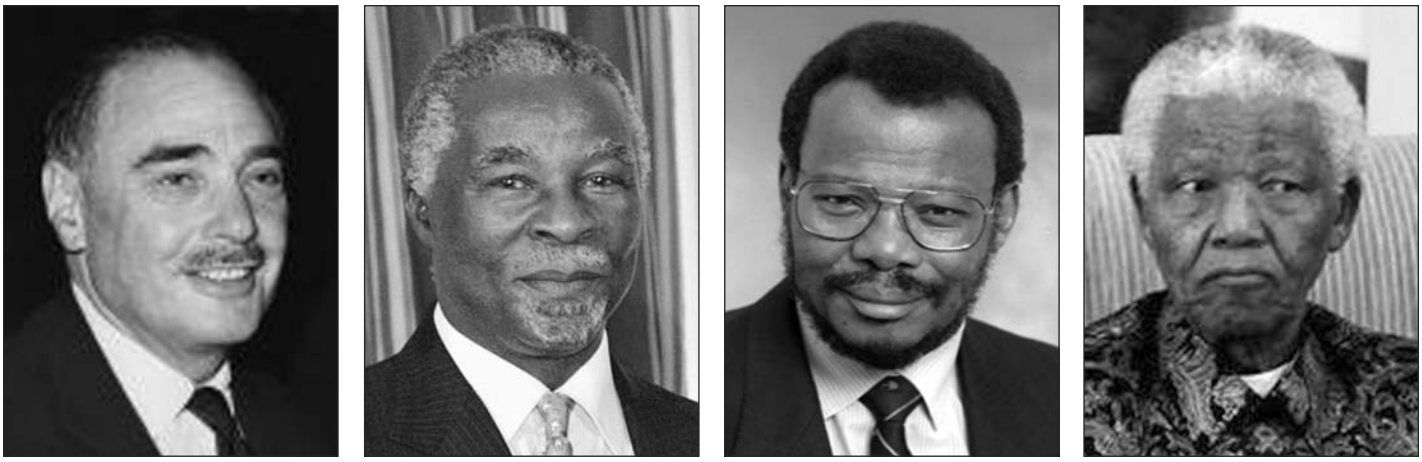
Significantly, even the Democratic Alliance (DA) comes under suspicion. This successor of the Progressive Party through its many permutations under the leadership of Helen Suzman or her successors, and the ongoing patronage of Harry Oppenheimer, was ever the apologist for the ANC, and greatly facilitated its ascendancy to power. In fact, Harry Oppenheimer himself, in 1994 boasted that he had been the "quiet engine that had powered the ANC." (*USA Today*, June 20, 1994)

Well, perhaps there are certain exceptions after all, for the ANC has meanwhile richly rewarded the Oppenheimer-Rothschild financial empire by granting it outrageous business favors, transferring the wealth of the old South African state, and placing the natural resources of the country into the grasping hands of pro-Zionist financial empire. In the process, a handful of the ANC leading lights have been transformed into black oligarchs, similar to the Russian Jewish oligarchs that crawled out of the decaying body of the Soviet Union before Russian President Vladimir Putin swept it clean.

However, we see that the DA—and its rank and file supporters—now seems to be viewed as an entity apart from the Oppenheimer multinational-corporation and banker class, for whom it has presumably outlived its usefulness, and is indeed viewed with the same suspicion as that reserved for the whites of the Nationalist Party.

The latter have become a metaphor for white supremacism and nationalism, despite their actual betrayal of the whites into the hands of the ANC-SACP (South African Communist Party). Ironically, despite their varying degrees of collusion, Nationalist Party Government traitors, their misled supporters, liberal whites, as well as the nationalistic Boerevolk (Dutch-African people) who did indeed oppose the transition of power to this black, communist regime, all find themselves lumped together with all the rest of the whites: uniformly disempowered, in the process of being divested of everything they own, with their lives uniformly in danger, and all the while being entirely powerless to influence the current political dispensation.

The tone of this *ANC Today* article has great significance



Left to right: diamond and gold czar Harry Oppenheimer (d. 2000), Thabo Mbeki, Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela (at 88th birthday party). Harry was the son of Ernest Oppenheimer and spoke out against the Boer people. Oppenheimer's mines ironically thrived on cheap black migrant labor. The Oppenheimer family fortune was reported to be $2.5 billion, lots of it made in Africa. South African President Thabo Mbeki praised Oppenheimer as "one of the illustrious sons of South Africa." Zulu leader Buthelezi rated Oppenheimer a great friend and ally. Millions of rands were donated to communist terrorist Nelson Mandela (right) by business figures, including the Oppenheimers.

when considered in the light of the Communist background of President Thabo Mbeki and much of the leadership of the ANC, which often alternated between leadership positions in the SA Communist Party:

All Communist revolutions take place in two phases:

Firstly the so-called "national democratic revolution" which attempts to unite all the entities in the land. In actuality, this phase is used to undermine those entities opposed to it. This has been achieved in South Africa:

1) The nationalistic leadership of the Zulus has been systematically, if clandestinely, assassinated, while the Zulu king has become alienated from the nationalistic leader Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, through the ANC appropriating to itself, the role of supplying the king's income, and by persuading him to take Xhosa wives (a traditional taboo) from prominent ANC-SACP families.

2) The Boerevolk whites have been under constant attack, through Affirmative Action policies (black economic empowerment) against the minority whites, land theft, integration of schools and universities and the transformation of them into English-medium institutions, cultural oppression, and black "squatting." Squatting refers to the entry of hordes of landless blacks into white areas, creating white isolation and destroying security. Other depradations against the Boerevolk include genocidal murders and mutilations. Rape, something to which white women in Africa are particularly prone, is intended to darken the gene-pool, thereby eliminating the white race in Africa altogether. It also infects the white population with AIDS and is intended to humiliate and demoralize the white men through the violation of their women.

The second phase is the so-called "socialist revolution" or Stalinist or Jacobin phase during which the "enemies of the revolution" are eradicated—usually in bloody purges.

The author of the *ANC Today* article identifies the "enemies of the revolution" or of the "national democratic struggle" in sweeping terms: "The white population as a whole supported the system of white minority domination and willingly participated in the struggle to defeat the national democratic struggle," i.e., all whites are enemies.

THE JACOBIN OPTION

The anonymous author, who may be Thabo Mbeki himself, stresses throughout that the ANC has consciously rejected the euphemistically-termed "Jacobin Option" i.e. of slaughtering all members of the former regime or its perceived opposition, all the while implying that that would have been the better option and emphasizing the ANC's new found ability to use the inherited military capacity of the former white state.

Let none be hoodwinked by the apparent assurance that the Jacobin Option has been rejected, for whether or not an actual whole scale Operation Vula or Uhuru "Night of the Long Knives" is being planned to break out one night and continue unabated until they have completely purged the country of whites; or whether the daily onslaught of the ANC army of criminals bearing down on our people—murdering and torturing them in the most inhumane and barbaric manner possible—will be intensified, make no mistake, the Jacobin Option is already in progress.

Like the guillotine, or ANC necklace murders, these torture-murders are intended to instill shock and terror, to cow the whites into passiveness and to terrorize them into giving up their land and fleeing. Meanwhile the brutal cam-

A Secret History of Apartheid . . .

APARTHEID IS PROPERLY the legacy of Britain—which has been under the control of the Rothschilds and their London elite for centuries, and which refused to give independence to the black nations currently within present-day South Africa, as it did to the cannibalistic Basuto tribe (Lesotho), and to the Swazis (Swaziland), before forming the Union of South Africa in 1910. South Africa was created out of the two Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State; and Britain's two South African colonies, viz:

1. The Cape Colony, to which Britain had added the conquered territories of the Xhosa tribe/nation in the later-named Ciskei and the Transkei; and

2. Natal—formed from territories gained when:

i.) Britain annexed the Boer Republic of Natalia in 1845, and

ii.) the Zulu kingdom of Zululand, which Britain conquered in 1887.

This created yet another multi-ethnic country inevitably destined to experience strife like Iraq (Kurds, Sunnis and Shiites), Yugoslavia (Croats and Serbs), Sudan (Blacks and Arabs), Rwanda (Hutus and Tutsis), etc. The basic planks of apartheid were also the legacy of the British Administration in South Africa, especially of Cecil Rhodes, whose fortune from South African diamonds and gold has provided the Rothschild-Oppenheimer empire with the means to subvert the world through the Round Table groups, the Pilgrim Society, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and its various offshoots including the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), The Trilateral Commission, the Bank of International Settlements, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund etc.

Further, despite their vociferous denouncement, and effective campaign—both internationally and domestically—to depose the whites in South Africa, it is the Oppenheimer-Rothschild mining enterprises that profited most from the cheap black labor furnished through these racist regulations, as an example from the British-ruled past illustrates:

The inhumane Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 [instigated by these same mining interests to gain control of the mineral wealth of the Transvaal], saw 24,000 Boer children and 3,000 women killed in British concentration camps; and the Boer farmhouses, crops and livestock burned down in the British "scorched earth policy." The Boers, thus impoverished, were after the war obliged to work in the mines. But, in 1922, Ernest Oppenheimer fired them overnight, replacing them with blacks: Boers had worked for 30 pounds a month; the blacks would work for only 3 pounds a month. This substitution represented a savings of 27 pounds per month per employee on the wage bill—an immediate benefit to the company. The subsequent riot by the Boer miners was put down brutally by traitor Gen. Smuts whose troops, armed with machine-guns, enforced the decision of Mr. Oppenheimer, the London elite, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), which has directed matters in South Africa ever since, and upon whose inner circle sat Rothschild and his henchman, Lord Milner. After the Anglo-Boer War, Milner, whose aim it had been to exterminate the Boers "for ever and ever," declared: "It is no longer war with guns and bullets, but it is war still." And so it has been ever since, and is still so today, though a new generation of Rothschilds and Oppenheimers now direct matters.

Cyril Ramaphosa, prominent ANC member, today one of the black oligarchs created by the Oppenheimer-Rothschild financial empire, was detained in the 1970s for his work as a black consciousness movement organizer. He organized and unionized South Africa's mineworkers, who were forced to live in military-style barracks under the control of the mining houses. The Machiavellian Oppenheimer profited from cheap labor under the apartheid government, forcing his workers to live under these conditions; while simultaneously financially supporting the ANC and developing strong ties to their leaders. ✦

The Rothschilds and J.P. Morgan and Co. provided Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (shown here) the financing to cartelize diamond and gold production in South Africa between 1902 and 1929. In the 1920s and 1930s, Oppenheimer worked with Sir Auckland Geddes to further grab control of raw materials production in Africa.

paign of ethnic cleansing advances relentlessly, decimating the ranks of the whites, killing the weak and defenseless, and running shamelessly from the strong—utilizing the tactics of Roman General Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, so honored by the Fabian Society. This is undoubtedly an integral part of the first phase of the Communist revolution and may be intensified to fulfill the second phase.

To date, there have been almost 4,000 brutal torture-murders of farmers and their families—almost as many as American soldiers in the war in Iraq, and an estimated total of 50,000 murders of the white population as a whole.

Recently, it has been noted that urban murders increasingly resemble the torture-murders on the farmers, with little or nothing being stolen. During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) the British, using their scorched earth policy and concentration camps for Boer women and children, succeeded in killing 3,000 women, 24,000 children and just 3,000 men in battle. This peacetime onslaught by the ANC-SACP's army of brainwashed criminals has taken a far greater toll, and the Boers have not even been able to fire a shot in defense. Meanwhile, the international media and United Nations look on mutely.

(Were the reverse occurring, with whites slaughtering, mutilating and raping blacks by the thousands anywhere in Africa, Kofi Annan would have international peacekeepers flooding the countryside.)

Typically, the ANC dissembles, attributing the ongoing genocide of the Boerevolk in particular and whites in general, to a subjectivized aspect of the rampant crime situation.

"To date, there have been almost 4,000 brutal torture-murders of farmers and their families and an estimated total of 50,000 murders of the white population as a whole. Were this genocide happening in any other industrialized nation, surely the United Nations would have intervened by now."

Even if this were true, the ANC is ultimately responsible for the causes of the crime, much of it arising from the flood of illegal immigration through South Africa's porous borders. It is also culpable for its inability to cope with the situation. However, it should be remembered that the ANC has repeatedly released tens of thousands of criminals from the jails—around 70,000 when Mandela became president, and 40,000 more to celebrate a more recent Mandela birthday. Furthermore, as the prisons are so overcrowded, criminals are either not prosecuted at all, or released early. In 2006, an army of at least 63,000 were released to relieve prison overcrowding. Recently, it was noted that the fine for not paying a television license is 1,000 rands, while murderers are frequently released on 500 rand bail.

U.S. FINANCIAL PREDICAMENT PREDICTED YEARS AGO BY CHANG . . .

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ANTI-WHITE SLOGANS

The ANC has always used music laced with oral rhetoric to spread its message of hate. It even has catchy little slogans that promote white genocide and hatred of whites. One goes: "One settler—one bullet!" Or how about this one: "Kill a farmer! Kill a Boer!" These are still often chanted at ANC rallies. The ANC also has songs that take solemn oaths to kill the Boers such as *Bulala AmaBhulu* (exact translation not available but *bulala* means "kill"); and presidential powerhouse Jacob Zuma's theme song *Awulethe Umshini Wami* ("give me my weapon"), among others.[2]

LEGACY OF APARTHEID

All pervasive too, is the incessant propaganda that blames every ill in the country on the "legacy of Apartheid." The typical perpetrators of these genocidal torture-murders are black youths under the age of 20. This implies someone who did not live under the "apartheid dispensation." These youths have been raised on a steady diet of anti-white propaganda, which not surprisingly is more than sufficient impetus for blatant "hate crimes" against whites.

ANC IN BED WITH GLOBAL MONEY-POWER

Lastly, the alliance of the ANC with the money power has produced an upper class of black billionaires,[3] traitors to their own cause (as observed by the trade union COSATU); but the condition of the majority of the black masses is far worse than under the "apartheid regime." However, their worsening lot is blamed on the "legacy of apartheid" and fuels hate and envy against whites in general—especially of those still able to retain their property, even though many have become the white shadows of their black bosses, doing the actual work at half the pay of the black pretenders. A special hatred is always reserved for the Boerevolk, whom they associate particularly with this "legacy of apartheid."[4]

"The alliance of the ANC with the money power has produced an upper class of black billionaires; but the condition of the majority of the black masses is far worse than under the apartheid regime."

ANC MILITARY CAPABILITY A RED HERRING

Thus we see that the Jacobin Option is indeed being implemented.

While, it is gratifying to observe, that in the event of the ANC's enactment of the Jacobin Option, its much-touted military capability is likely to be a red herring: AIDS is rife in the army; soldiers are inadequately trained and undisciplined; most of the capable whites have been retrenched and replaced with blacks; the army equipment is becoming old and unserviceable, while that which is usable, suffers from a dearth of trained personal to operate it; and their ANC-SACP army of criminals seems to be far more willing and effective at killing whites than the military.

UNCONVENTIONAL MEANS

The *ANC Today* article tips us off that we should look for this Jacobin Option to be exercised through unconventional means—an effective strategy as the onslaught is not clear and defined. Our folk can be blind-sided—like shooting fish in a barrel—and there is no retaliation to fear. Unconventional means include the "criminal" genocidal murders, land expropriation,[5] including if expedient, Zimbabwe-like violent land seizures arising from vilification of the farmers due to claims that the whites are holding up the land reform process; and last but not least, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which is gearing up for a second phase.

The anonymous writer of the ANC article avers that: "Despite our access to state power, which has enabled us to gather information not disclosed during the TRC process, and in other ways, the ANC and our government have chosen not to use the possibility they have, to confront those who, in reality, served as part of the apartheid forces of repression."

He thus concludes that confronting those who served as part of the "apartheid forces of repression" "remains an important part of the uncompleted part of the TRC and related processes, which must be addressed." He adds:

> [W]e have former apartheid agents in the ranks of the political formations in our country, in the machinery of the democratic state, in business, the professions, including the universities and the media, and civil society in general, who will voluntarily act in a manner consistent with what they did in the past, or submit to blackmail by their former "handlers" to advance a reactionary agenda; and, some of those who served within the apartheid machinery have not given up their objective, specifically to defeat the ANC.

It appears that we should look forward to more vindictive, Nuremberg-like kangaroo trials, of which the present prosecution (despite his foot-washing), of former Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and former Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe is but the tip of the iceberg. TRC trials are sure to end not in amnesty, but in retribution—to satisfy the blood lust of the masses.

The black masses are continuously being directed to lay the blame for their depraved situation on the erstwhile rulers of South Africa, rather than rightfully laying the blame at the feet of the new "democratic" ANC rulers who have been misruling the country for the past 13 years.

The Oppenheimers' Central African Genocide

AngloGold Ashanti, part of the international mining conglomerate Anglo American (Oppenheimer), won the mining rights to the vast gold concession in Mongbwalu, Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1996. Prevented by ongoing war (until a peace agreement was signed and a transitional government was established in Kinshasa), from gaining access to its claims, the company forged links with the armed group, Nationalist and Integrationist Front (FNI), which retained control of the gold-rich mining site in northeastern Ituri.

Human Rights Watch researchers documented meetings between the company and the armed group leaders. FNI president, Floribert Njabu, told Human Rights Watch, "The [central] government is never going to come to Mongbwalu. I am the one who gave Ashanti permission to come. I am the boss of Mongbwalu. If I want to chase them away, I will." [That's what he thinks.—Ed.]

The mineral-rich northeastern Congo has been one of the worst hit areas during Congo's devastating seven-year war. Competing armed groups carried out ethnic massacres, rape and torture. According to United Nations estimates, a local conflict between Hema and Lendu ethnic groups, allied with national rebel groups and foreign backers, including Uganda and Rwanda, claimed over 60,000 lives between 1999 and 2005. These losses are just a portion of an estimated four million civilians dead throughout the Congo, during the same time period, yet artisanal gold mining continued throughout the conflict.

Millions of dollars worth of gold are smuggled out of the Congo each year, some of it destined for Switzerland. One starving miner told Human Rights Watch: "We are cursed because of our gold. All we do is suffer. There is no benefit to us," while a Congolese government official lamented: "We just watch our country's resources drain away with no benefit to the Congolese people." However, AngloGold Ashanti is showing a huge profit . . . but it was this conglomerate that toppled South Africa's white apartheid regime on "moral" grounds. ✦

These criminals and their multinational bedfellows have plundered the country without benefit to the people. It was these very same multinational corporate vultures who were the major beneficiaries of the cheap labor[6] supplied under the policy of apartheid (as it was misapplied following Dr. Verwoerd's assassination).

BOERS ARE SCAPEGOATS

Whites in general and, in particular, the Boerevolk, who have been unjustly dispossessed of a land to which they have every right by international law—despite the propaganda that they "stole the land from the blacks," are the scapegoats for this multinational corporation-international banker class of robber barons.

In fact, the Boers were the first victims of this avaricious, power-hungry and conscienceless entity, and remain a prime target within its sights. It was to enable this cabal to re-colonize and plunder not only South Africa but the whole of Africa, to which South Africa is the gateway. For South Africa to be brought into the New World Order, the white nationalist SA government had to be gotten rid of and every white landowner killed or dispossessed. The smear of "racism" and accusations of "oppression" are what enabled this cabal to achieve the dispossession of the Boers.

Naïvely, the blacks walk wide-eyed into London Bank-orchestrated privatization, public-private partnerships (PPPs), set up parastatals etc and onward into the African Union. This new form of colonization, which they are entering so trustingly, will make slavery look like a welfare system. Meanwhile, the aroused expectations of the black masses are appeased by allowing them to murder and plunder the property and private possessions of the white former rulers of South Africa, who had to be eradicated to enable the multinational-corporation-international banker class to reap the mineral and natural resources of the entire continent for themselves.

PLACE IN THE GLOBAL GULAG

Today, the starving, downtrodden black masses of Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo etc grimly testify to the "altruism" of the robber barons, who demonized white "apartheid regimes" so completely, and so hypocritically, in order to bring about this final lap of their New World Order—the New Reich of the Rich—that One World Government so feared by our ancestors.

Unfortunately, the sad lot of Africa remains the ultimate lot of Western Civilization—indeed of the entire world—as the world enters this new phase of the New World Order. The dumbed-down populations of the world continue to be blissfully unaware of its very existence, and continue to

fight each other over media-created tensions.

Thus we all march unsuspectingly into the grinning, cavernous jaws of the Global Gulag, through such tunnels as NAFTA, "the War on Terrorism," the North American Union, the European Union, and the Pacific-Asian Union. The African Union is one more piece of the jigsaw puzzle. The Boers are just a stone in the collective shoe of this financial elite—the would-be masters of the global gulag—and as such, their extinction is the order of the day.

We cannot allow this to happen. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Entitled "A fundamental revolutionary lesson: The enemy manouevres, but it remains the Enemy, Part 1."

2 Mbeki and his likely successor Jacob Zuma, were, according to the U.S. Senate Committee on Security and Terrorism in 1985, the most militant after Nzo, Hani, Modise and Joe Slovo.

3 Notably Tokyo Sexwale, Cyril Ramaphosa, Saki Macozoma, Patrice Motsepe, Moss Ngoasheng, Mzi Khumalo, Cheryl Carolus, Manne Dipico, Kgalema Motlanthe and Popo Molefe.

4 Apartheid proper (separate development) really ended shortly after Dr. Verwoerd was assassinated on September 6, 1966: subsequently blacks gained ever increasing rights in the white mainland. Apartheid was surrendered piecemeal from that date, and when P.W. Botha came to power in 1978 he dismantled apartheid in earnest, creating a tricameral parliamentary system and doing away with the Mixed Marriages Act, while soft-peddling the Group Areas Act. Thus, "apartheid" proper has been a dead letter for around 30 years.

5 Chief Land Claims Commissioner Mr. Tozi Gwanya has frequently held white farmers responsible for the delay in the execution of the Land Restitution Plan. Even farmers willing to sell are being accused of delaying practices, while land claims commissioners seem to deliberately refrain from executing the process efficiently. (See *inter alia* "Focus with Freek" on SABC TV, Sunday, June 5, 2005)

6 Cyril Ramaphosa, prominent ANC member, today one of the black oligarchs created by the Oppenheimer-Rothschild financial empire, was detained in the 1970s for his work as a black consciousness movement organizer. He organized and unionized South Africa's mineworkers, who were forced to live in single-sex, military-style barracks under the control of the mining houses. The Machiavellian Oppenheimer profited from cheap labor under the apartheid government, forcing his workers to live under these conditions; while simultaneously financially supporting the ANC and developing strong ties to their leaders.

STR/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Newly elected African National Congress (ANC) President Jacob Zuma attends his wedding, January 2008. He married 33-year-old sweetheart Nompumelelo Ntuli (not pictured) in a colorful Zulu traditional wedding ceremony at Zuma's rural homestead of Nkandla, about 375 miles north of Durban, South Africa.

Deirdre Fields, an Afrikaner, is proud that her grandmother's grandfather, Stefanus Schoeman, a minor trek leader himself, was among those heroes of the Battle of Blood River (see March/April 2007 TBR). In fact, he owned one of the cannon used in that battle. His cannon was named "Ou Grietjie" (Old Gretel) and had been imported from Germany.

VIDEO (DVD or VHS)

USS Liberty: Dead in the Water

On June 8, 1967, Israel attacked the *USS Liberty*, a U.S. intelligence gathering ship in international waters. As AFP readers know, Israel claimed it was a mistake. For 36 years survivors of the incident claimed it was intentional. They say Israel knew the identity of the ship and that the U.S. government has colluded in the cover-up ever since. But why would Israel attack a ship belonging to its closest ally? *USS Liberty: Dead in the Water* reveals the truth behind the seemingly inexplicable incident—and how nuclear war in the Mideast was avoided only at the last minute. Approximately 70 minutes, VHS or DVD (please specify which you prefer), #1095, $25.

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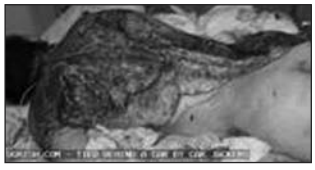
WARNING: EXTREMELY GRAPHIC PHOTOS!

The Physical Assault on White Africa

Africa is a brutal place and we here at TBR are aware that these photos of the victims of black torture-mutilations in South Africa are extremely disturbing. TBR does not intend to make a practice of running such gruesome photos. However, after a discussion of the editorial staff, we decided that each picture was worth a thousand words of warning. The cumulative effect of these photos wakes us up as no article could. These are farmers and secretaries, businessmen and housewives; mothers and fathers, grandparents and beloved children. And they are our brothers and sisters culturally and ethnically. We believe that the Afrikaners want us to learn the awful truth so that we can prevent such a thing from happening in America. Note: The religious sacrifice of black children—usually babies—is still occurring in Africa as well as the terrorization and mutilation of untold tens of thousands of black Africans by hordes of heavily armed thugs that operate in natural resource-rich regions. Additionally, there is the Sudanese genocide in which black Africans are eradicating their fellow citizens—many Christian—in alarming numbers. What a continent.



The monsters who committed the crimes against those people shown here appear to prefer striking in the night while their victims are sleeping as shown by the number of victims still in pajamas. Hanging or dragging by car after a brutal beating or a period of physical torture is also a preferred method of these black gangs of thugs. Children are not spared. The white child at left was hanged. The poor little girl above appears to have escaped an attack with severe bruises—one of the lucky ones, comparatively. Please pray for our brethren in South Africa.

Books on Zionism, Judaism & the Mideast

Judaism & Zionism . . .

Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence is a copiously-documented, stunning contribution to the history of the Jewish people and their troubled relationship with "the Gentiles," the non-Jews whom they refer to as "cattle." Purim—as referred to in the book's title—is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther, a holiday that is based on the massacre of 75,000 Persians. Christians will be shocked to learn, according to the author, Elliot Horowitz, that this celebration of genocide by the Jews has impacted upon the Jewish attitude toward the "goyim" and how, often, when non-Jews have learned of these racist views, it has caused a backlash against Judaism. Hardback, 322 pages, #476, ***$35***.

The Thirteenth Tribe. By Arthur Koestler. First published in 1976, this classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment, written by one of their own. The prolific author traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. These erstwhile Turkic pagan tribesmen then formed a Jewish empire and became an economic and military force to be reckoned with. #61, softcover, 255 pages, ***$15***.

No Beauty in the Beast: Israel Without Her Mascara

This daring book discusses the most momentous events of mankind's history and how they pertain to today. What the world is witnessing today in the Middle East and the manner in which the Christian West has been seduced into slaughtering Muslims is the extension of the same battle that took place in Jerusalem 2,000 years ago between Jesus and the founders of the modern-day ideological movement known as Zionism. Softcover, 320 pages, #470, ***$25. NOW JUST $22.***

The Politics of Anti-Semitism. Gutsy writers and editors, including Alexander Cockburn, Jeffrey St. Clair, Norman Finkelstein and Edward Said, discuss the "third rail of politics"—Israeli cruelty, terrorism and genocide—in 18 essays, few of which could ever be printed in any U.S. paper. Softcover, 178 pages, #466, ***$14***.

The Hidden History of Zionism. By Ralph Schoenman. Clears up four Israeli myths. They are: confiscation of land from Palestinians; that Israel is a Democracy; the myth of it being driven by security fears; and that Zionism is the moral legatee of the holocaust. Meticulously researched. #281, softcover, 150 pages, ***$13***.

Who Were the Early Israelites & Where Did They Come From? William Dever explores the continuing controversies regarding the true nature of ancient Israel and presents the archaeological evidence for assessing the accuracy of the well-known Bible stories. Dever draws on 30 years of archaeological fieldwork in the Near East, amassing a wide range of hard evidence for his own compelling view of the development of Israelite history. Written in an engaging style and featuring 50 photographs, this book provides an authoritative statement on the origins of ancient Israel and promises to reinvigorate discussion about the historicity of the biblical tradition. Softcover, 280 pages, #474, ***$18.***

The Controversy of Zion. By Douglas Reed with a preface by Ivor Benson. A new edition of this well-known author's famous book—a book that got this very popular author blacklisted by almost every major publishing house in the world. Candidly discusses the long tentacles of Zionism and the ill effects upon the peoples of the world. # 375, 587 pages, softcover, ***$22.50***.

The Bunche Report: A Summary of Zionist Terrorism in the Mid-East, 1944-1948. Reprint of an official UN report on 259 separate acts of terrorism and murder against Palestinians from November 6, 1944, through September 17, 1948, by the Israelis. Suppressed for 49 years, this is the famous report compiled for Ralph Bunche. #20, 8.5" x 11", ***$7.50***.

The Problem of Israel . . .

The Road Map to Nowhere: Israel/Palestine Since 2003. By Tanya Reinhart. This devastating analysis makes clear that Israel is using the "Road Map" to strengthen its grip on the remaining territory. The Palestinians continue to lose more of their land, hemmed in by the late Ariel Sharon's "Wall." A must read! Softcover, 160 pages, #495, ***$18***.

From Oslo to Iraq—and the Road Map. By Edward Said. In his final book, completed just before his death, Edward W. Said offers impassioned pleas for the Palestinian cause. These essays take us from the Oslo Accords through the U.S. led invasion of Iraq, and present perspectives too rarely visible in America. Said is unyielding in his call for justice. He insists on truth about Israel's treatment of the Palestinians. He pleads for new avenues of communication between progressive elements in Israel and Palestine. And he is equally forceful in his condemnation of Arab failures and the need for real leadership in the Arab world. Softcover, 352 pages, #437, ***$14***.

The Case Against Israel. Michael Neumann's book argues for an end to U.S. support for the Zionist entity and agrees that the Palestinians have every right to oppose the establishment of the state of Israel by any means necessary. The author, who is Jewish, focuses largely on the illegal theft of Palestine, the establishment of provocative settlements on Palestinian land and the never-ending cycle of Israeli-inspired violence. Softcover, 220 pages, #471, ***$15***.

The Jews & the World Wars . . .

The First Holocaust: Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI. By Don Heddesheimer. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again: People mostly laughed in the 1920s and 1930s when discussing claims by Jewish/Zionist groups that millions of their countrymen were being wiped out by Germans and others in World War ONE. Here is the story of that FIRST phony holocaust and how this WWI propaganda effort was merely a dress rehearsal for the same claims to be made after WWII, this time supported by the Zionist-controlled world news media. Softcover, 141 pages, #386, ***$10***.

Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933. By Udo Walendy. Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated. Many German Jews did not want to leave Germany when the Nazis came to power. The Zionists made a trade deal with Nazi Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. The call by international Jewry to boycott German products left the German people in economic dire straits, causing anti-Semitism. Magazine format. #65, softcover, 40 pages, ***$7.50***.

The Rich Cultural History Of the Ancient Iraqis . . .

Ancient Iraq. By Georges Roux. Find out about the long and rich history of Iraq, being destroyed by the U.S. as you read this. The author takes you inside Paleolithic caves and once-buried cities of the Mesolithic and Neolithic eras to the farms of the ancient inhabitants of the region. You'll also get in-depth info on the Hassuna, Jemdat, Nasr and Sumerian periods. Read legends of the Great Flood, Gilgamesh and the Akkadians; the rich pantheon of Sumer; the fall of Ur and more. Phoenicians, Assyrians, Hittites, Aramaens and Hurrians are also covered. #400, softcover, 576 pages, ***$16***.

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FALSE FLAG IN LEBANON

Forensics experts make startling revelations on 25th anniversary of terrorist bombing that killed 241 U.S. servicemen in Beirut

FALSE FLAG OPERATIONS ARE NOTHING NEW. The art of committing terrorist actions and having others blamed for it is a technique that has been employed in numerous situations for hundreds, even thousands, of years. Despite supposed expertise in covering up these crimes, the state of Israel, under the direction of the Mossad (its secret police state apparatus), appears to have been caught red handed in numerous operations. As regards modern "terrorist" actions, it is interesting to note that Israelis have been caught in false flag operations attempting to have Muslims blamed, but there has not been one false flag operation wherein Muslims were caught attempting to blame their own actions on Israelis or Jews. Here is one horrendous crime the Israelis have tried, with great success until now, to blame on Muslim suicide bombers. But if we are to believe the latest scientific, forensic evidence, it was not Muslim suicide bombers—but Israeli agents—who blew up the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon in 1983.

BY RALPH FORBES

The Beirut barracks bombing that killed 241 American servicemen—220 U.S. Marines, 18 sailors and three soldiers—was, at the time, "the largest non-nuclear explosion in history." That's according to Gen. Paul X. Kelley, past commandant of the Marine Corps.[1]

On June 6, 1982—the 15th anniversary of the sneak attack against the *USS Liberty* by Israeli forces—Israel launched sneak attacks against Lebanon (weakened by a Mossad campaign of terrorism and false flag operations) and Syria, destroying Syria's air force and defense systems.

President Ronald Reagan sent 1,800 Marines to Beirut in 1982 to act as "peacekeepers." They were denied the right to have live ammunition to be able to properly protect themselves or anyone else. Veterans worried that they, like the crew of the *USS Liberty*, were being set up as "live bait."

Around 6:20 a.m., October 23, 1983, Beirut was awakened by a deafening, ground-shaking explosion. Had the Israelis begun another bombing rampage, many wondered? A towering mushroom cloud billowed from the rubble of what had been the U.S. barracks at Beirut International Airport, where the 1st Battalion 8th Marines had been sleeping.

The "official version" put out by the federal government and still repeated today was that the explosion was caused by a truck loaded with "2,000 pounds of dynamite" that rammed the building. But no one with any knowledge of explosives

A stolen van carrying 2,000 pounds of explosives slammed into the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon on April 18, 1983, killing 63 people, including 17 Americans, many of whom were employees of the CIA. Was this another false flag Israeli attack like the later attack on the U.S. Marines barracks? (Israeli military forces had shelled American positions three months earlier.) Left to right above: the embassy building before and then after the attack. Despite the embassy attack, nothing was done to beef up security at the Marine barracks. The *USS Liberty* incident had already shown that Israel would stop at nothing to lure the United States into a war against the Arab states.

believed the official story, because an explosion of such magnitude could not have been caused by dynamite (or by TNT, for that matter), just as fuel oil cannot melt steel; or, as Gen. Ben Partin proved, a Ryder truck loaded with fertilizer and fuel oil could not have brought down the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

Against the evidence, immediately the blame for the Beirut bombing was laid on "terrorists, almost certainly Hezbollah." Also supposedly guilty (guilt by association) were Israel's bitter enemies Iran and Syria.

But the official yarn never tells you certain key things, such as the fact that the Mossad had, at the least, advance knowledge of the impending suicide bombing but did not pass on that information to U.S. intelligence.[2]

Intelligence lies are like the Russian *matryoshka* or "babushka" dolls: open one, you find another. The real story—like 9-11—is even worse than that "they knew but did not warn us." Just as 9-11 was an inside job, Beirut was done by our Israeli "allies."

U.S. military intelligence's crime scene investigators, using the most sophisticated, high-tech diagnostic tests, forensically examined evidence found at the scene of the terrorist explosion that killed American military personnel in Beirut. They know where the bomb came from. But the stunning truth has been suppressed for a quarter of a century now.

Even without full disclosure of those test results, experts on explosives and terrorism believe more than enough proof exists to establish who is guilty. The truck that blew up the Marine barracks was loaded with 666 pounds of enhanced RDX "rag bombs."

The first stage of the crisis in Lebanon began when former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri was assassinated on Feb. 14, 2005. The powerful bomb used to kill him and everyone unfortunate enough to be within "collateral damage" range was made out of RDX. Although the incident has been blamed on Syria by the mass media, it appears al Qaeda, which is closely linked with its supposed foe Israel, was responsible.[3]

RDX, also known as cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine, cyclonite, H-6, hexogen and T4, is an explosive widely used in military and industrial applications. Oddly enough, RDX was first patented in 1899 by German scientist Hans Henning for use as a medicine. Its explosive properties were not discovered until the 1920s. RDX is used in making many varieties of explosives, including "plastic" bombs.

Israelis call RDX bombs "rag bombs," because they use RDX to kill "rag-heads"—a derogatory term meaning Muslims—or in false flag ops to blame bombings on Muslims. Also because the safest way to handle it is in the form of rags that have been soaked in RDX and dried. Their planted bombs sometimes look like a pile of dirty "rags." The only active sources of RDX in 1983 were the United States, Canada, France, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, China—and Israel.

But even 666 pounds of RDX (the most powerful, non-nuclear explosive in the world) could not have done the damage caused by what was called "the largest non-nuclear explosion in history." Only "enhanced RDX," an Israeli specialty, could have caused that holocaust.

FORENSIC EVIDENCE

The RDX that killed the Marines was "enhanced" with propane gas and primed with PETN boosters or detonation cord, according to Yosef Bitar, Lebanon's top explosives man. Bitar is an expert; between 1975 and 1983 he defused 1,870 bombs. Gas-enhanced RDX bombs are exotic devices. Only explosives experts with a great deal of practical experience can prepare a gas-enhanced bomb.

The bomb must be prepared in such a way that first the

gas cylinders are exploded to create a cloud, in which the RDX is then detonated. The gas cloud amplifies the effect of the exploding plastic charge.

In November of 1982 (when gas-enhanced bombs first started appearing in Lebanon) the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF G-2) intelligence headquarters was destroyed by one of these new devices, and 141 people were killed, including many senior Israeli officers. The Israelis say the explosion was an accident and blame it on a cigarette or match—even though RDX base is very stable and difficult to detonate. Other sources claim it was a suicide bomber attack. (It seems strange that the Israelis do not blame the incident on Hezbollah. Probably it was indeed an accident, as why else would Israelis blow up their own people? But the motivation for the fishy "cigarette or match" explanation is puzzling in itself.)

Israel has made so much RDX and other exotic weapons of mass destruction she is making her own nest uninhabitable. A biological treatment process for wastes contaminated with RDX is under investigation in Israeli laboratories, using wastewater from a munitions factory. This study is designed to find solutions for the removal of both RDX and nitrate residues in these wastes—materials that contribute to groundwater contamination.

An aerobic bacterium isolated from soil contaminated by RDX seems to be capable of removing nitrite residues. This is the first step in the biodegradation of RDX. The Israelis are spending fortunes of the taxpayer money the U.S. government sends them to study RDX biodegradation. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The bombing took place on October 23, 1983, during the Lebanese civil war. Two truck bombs struck separate buildings in Beirut, housing U.S. servicemen and French Parachute Infantrymen respectively, members of the Multi National Force in Lebanon, killing hundreds, the majority being U.S. Marines. Slain were (not counting the suicide bombers) total of 298 (or 299 according to another source [www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/text/socpsy.txt states: "Prior to mid-1985, there were 11 suicide attacks against international targets in the Middle East using vehicle bombs. Three well-known cases were the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, which killed 63 people, and the separate bombings of the U.S. Marine barracks and the French military headquarters in Lebanon on October 23, 1983, which killed 241 U.S. Marines and 58 French paratroopers, respectively."]).

2 *By Way of Deception, Confessions of ex-Mossad Agent*, by Victor Ostrovsky.

3 See article by Justin Raimondo at www.antiwar.com/justin/?articleid=5093

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Ralph P. Forbes had appointments to the U.S. Air Force Academy and West Point but (eager to help his country fight Communism) he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps instead. While on active duty he volunteered for combat missions in both Lebanon and Vietnam. He now says: "Thank God they didn't send me; these wars were not for America, but against her." Forbes adds: "My ancestor Capt. John Parker at Lexington on April 19, 1775, refused to surrender his arms to the tyrants of the then biggest, best armed tyrannical world empire. So I cannot fault the Lebanese patriots who refuse to lay down their arms and trust in a New World Order."

Rescue and clean-up crews search for casualties following the bombing of the four-story Marine barracks in Beirut on Oct. 23, 1983. Incredibly, 60 survivors were rescued from inside the wreckage. The force of the explosion ripped locked doors from their doorjambs at the nearest building, 256 feet away. Trees 370 feet away were shredded. All the windows at the airport control tower, half a mile away, were shattered. A crater eight feet deep was carved into the earth, and 15 feet of rubble was all that remained of the barracks. The force of the explosion ripped the building from its foundation. Killed were 241 servicemen: 220 U.S. Marines, 18 sailors and three soldiers. In a related blast, two minutes later, the barracks of the French paratroopers was also blown up. Evidence now indicates it was an Israeli terrorist operation.

Operation 'Peace of the Galilee'

Background to the Beirut barracks bombing atrocity

BY RALPH FORBES

To understand why the Marines were in Lebanon in 1983, why they were massacred and who was responsible, you must know the basic background, which is eerily similar to Israel's first attempt to conquer and absorb Lebanon. Southern Lebanon was then home, not to Hezbollah, but to hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees driven from their homes by organized Zionist terrorism, most of whom supported the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

On June 6, 1982, Israeli forces under direction of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon invaded southern Lebanon in their euphemistically named Operation "Peace of the Galilee." The Israeli government's excuse for their bloody blitzkrieg was the attempted assassination of Shlomo Argov, Israel's ambassador in London—even though Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had been informed by Israeli intelligence that the PLO was not involved in the attack on Argov.

(Begin withheld this information even from his Cabinet. Shot in the head and paralyzed, Argov died 21 years later—from that wound, it is said.)

Really responsible for the "hit" were the followers of Abu Nidal (1937-2002), whose real name is Sabri l-Banna. Abu Nidal, an anti-PLO Palestinian, has always been a controversial figure. Abu Nidal was also responsible for terrorist attacks outside the Middle East. Abu Nidal was probably working for the Mossad at the time of the hit, according to Patrick Seal, author of *Abu Nidal: A Gun for Hire.*

Rafael Eitan was then the chief of staff of the Israeli Defense Forces. Eitan was a brutal serial killer who later ran Mossad, committing many crimes against America, including the Jonathan Pollard spy ring, stealing PROMIS intelligence gathering software etc. Eitan did not care that the PLO was innocent and that Abu Nidal's organization was directly responsible. He declared: "Abu Nidal, Abu "shmidal"; we need to [ruin] the PLO!"

Just as they had committed "ethnic cleansing" in Palestine, the Israeli war criminals now wanted to "cleanse" southern Lebanon of the survivors of their terrorism and massacres.

The former chief of Israeli military intelligence, Yehoshafat Harkabi, revealed the 1982 invasion of Lebanon was launched by deceit at the highest political levels. Harkabi cited lies to the cabinet by Ariel Sharon and Begin, untrue announcements by Israel's military spokesmen and the Likud government's gross exaggeration of terrorist acts conducted from Lebanon. Defense Minister Rabin admitted in the Knesset that during the 11-month ceasefire preceding the war, Israel's northern settlements had been attacked only twice in response to Israeli bomb strikes on defenseless villages.

On April 21, 1982, the Israeli air force attacked the Palestinian-controlled coastal town of Damour, killing 23 people. Despite this and numerous other attacks launched since July 24, 1981, the PLO continued to observe the cease-fire agreement. The secretary-general computed from his reports to the Security Council (S. 14789, S. 15194) that from August 1981 to May 1982 inclusive, there were 2,096 violations of Lebanese airspace and 652 violations of Lebanese territorial waters by Israel.

In point of fact Hitler was 1,000 times more justified in launching preemptive wars against Poland and the Soviet Union than Israel's Begin and Sharon were when they invaded Lebanon.

GENOCIDAL BOMBINGS & DEATH CAMPS

The Times of London estimated that Israel dropped 260 tons of bombs on the western sectors of Beirut. After relentless carpet-bombing that slaughtered tens of thousands of women and children in Lebanon, the PLO agreed to leave Lebanon in return for Israel's pledge to stop the bombings. Based on decades of sad betrayals they did not trust the Israelis, so President Reagan guaranteed the safety of the families left behind in crowded refugee camps if the PLO would

On the morning of October 23, 1983, a terrorist described as "Lebanese" or "Iranian" drove a truck packed with more than 2,000 pounds of Israeli-type explosives through three guard posts and a barbwire fence, straight into the lobby of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut as some 300 servicemen slept. The blast was the largest non-nuclear explosion that had ever been detonated on Earth and killed 241 U.S. Marines and other servicemen. The bomb exploded with the force of 18,000 pounds of dynamite, transforming the four-story cinderblock building into rubble.

lay down their arms so the men could be transported out of Lebanon.

On the night of September 16, 1982, Ariel "the Butcher" Sharon sent his fascist Phalangist murder squads, armed with guns, knives and hatchets, into two Palestinian refugee camps, Sabra and Shatilla. At one point, a militiaman's radioed question to his commander Elie Hobeika about what to do with the women and children in the refugee camp was overheard by an Israeli officer, who heard Hobeika reply that, "This is the last time you're going to ask me a question like that; you know exactly what to do."[1]

Someone (no doubt Phalangist troops) could be heard laughing in the background. With Israeli tanks and troops closely surrounding the camps to prevent any of the Palestinians from escaping, the murder squads machine-gunned, raped, tortured, bayoneted and bludgeoned defenseless Palestinian civilians all that night, the next day and the following night.

For the next two nights, from nightfall until dawn the Israeli military fired illuminating flares above the camps as they listened gleefully to the machine gun fire and screams coming from inside. Israeli soldiers, surrounding the camps, were filmed by Visnews (the global television news agency then part owned by NBC, Reuters, and the BBC, now Reuters TV) turning back Palestinians fleeing the camps. Reports of the massacres were forwarded directly to the Israeli government in Jerusalem and were seen by a number of Israel's senior officials.

According to the Israeli journalist Amnon Kapeliouk, at least 3,000-3,500 Palestinian women, children and elderly men were butchered. The Mossad report to the Kahan Commission said Sharon told the Phalangists to "continue action, mopping up the empty camps south of Fakahani until tomorrow at 5:00 a.m., at which time they must stop their action due to American pressure."

After the satanic orgy of blood, Sharon sent in bulldozers to hide the evidence of his atrocities and to crush or bury alive any terrified survivors hiding in the carnage. Sharon's bulldozers couldn't bury all the bodies. Red Cross workers, diplomats and foreign journalists found the Phalangists still hunting for hiding survivors amidst the mutilated bodies of hundreds of elderly, whole families, including little children with their throats cut or disemboweled.

Word of the massacres spread swiftly around the world. The Israeli government denied it happened, then declared that anyone who said they were responsible for the events at Sabra and Shatilla were guilty of "a blood libel against the Jewish state and its government." By September 25, 300,000 Israelis—almost one tenth of the country's population—demonstrated in Tel Aviv demanding answers. What they got was a shameful whitewash.

THE SHAMEFUL WHITEWASH

"The Kahan Commission report was a shameful whitewash," writes Noam Chomsky, in *Fateful Triangle* (ch. 6).

The Kahan Commission report's conclusions were untenable. The defense minister and chief of staff should have faced 20-year jail sentences for premeditated murder under Israeli law.

Reagan also guaranteed to protect the people of West Beirut. But, using a false flag bombing as a pretext, on September 15, the Israeli army reoccupied West Beirut, breaking its agreement with the United States, also violating its peace agreements with Muslims in Beirut and with Syria. The Israeli army then disarmed the people in West Beirut, leaving the Muslims and Christians to the tender mercies of the Phalangist militias, armed to the teeth by Sharon. ✦

ENDNOTE:

[1]Hobeika, the former Lebanese Christian militia leader, was killed by a car bomb outside his home in a Beirut suburb on January 24, 2002. Lebanese officials immediately blamed Israel for the assassination, since Hobeika had stated that he planned to testify in a Belgian court case which was deliberating allegations against Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon regarding his purported connection with the massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps during the 1982 Lebanon War.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

FABLED CIVILIZATION FOUND

The Sarasvati River originated in the Himalayas and drained the northwest region of India. Though the river has no physical existence today, there is ample evidence that this lost river gave birth to a mystery civilization that is at least 8,000 years old. It is, indeed, the heart of the so-called "Indus civilization," of Harappan and Mohenjo-Daro fame. The Rig Veda refers frequently to both Sarasvati and the Saptasindhu, a region watered by seven rivers. The Indus River formed the western boundary of this region and the Sarasvati the eastern boundary. The importance of this river can be gauged from the fact that it is referred to as *ambitame*, "the best of mothers," *naditame*, "the best of rivers" and *devitame*, "the best of goddesses" in the Rig Veda. Kurukshetra, where the Mahabharata War took place, was bounded on the north by the Sarasvati. During the Mahabharata period the Sarasvati was already drying up. Brahma's consort, the goddess Saraswati, is the deity of learning. The river was considered the goddess of learning because of the wisdom that was accumulated along its banks thousands of years ago.

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BRITAIN'S OWN "ATLANTIS"?

Marine archeologist Stuart Bacon and Prof. David Sear, of the University of Southampton, will explore the "lost city of Dunwich," off the Suffolk coast of England. Most of Dunwich gradually disappeared into the sea because of coastal erosion. Bacon first located the lost city in the 1970s.The expedition will use the latest sonar, underwater camera and scanning equipment to build up a picture of the ancient sunken city, which lies between 10 and 50 feet down. Dunwich was the capital of East Anglia 1,500 years ago. Its decline began in 1286 when a sea surge hit the East Anglian coast, and it was eventually reduced through coastal erosion to the village it is today. Bacon and Sear hope to begin exploring in June.

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WHO WAS COLUMBUS'S DADDY?

Christopher Columbus studied ancient texts and maps from the Vatican Library, access to which was granted by Pope Innocent VIII (Giovanni Battista Cibo, r. 1484-1492), according to a new book, *Christopher Columbus: The Last Templar*, by Ruggero Marino. Marino establishes that the pope was Columbus's father, and that Columbus set sail to explore the New World, which he already knew was out there. A journalist who has worked for *Il Tempo* of Rome since 1963 and worked as a special correspondent in more than 50 countries, he has researched the history of Columbus since 1991. His first book about the great navigator won the coveted Scanno Prize in Italy.

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KING NOT THAT ARROGANT

Contrary to a stubborn legend inside and outside of France, Louis XIV never said: "I am the state!" ("*L'état, c'est moi!*") This is according to a new 708-page book, *The Pursuit of Glory: Europe 1648-1815*, by Tim Blanning (p. 286). Blanning says there is no evidence for the alleged quotation. Quite the opposite, on his deathbed Louis "the Sun king" is reported to have said: "I am going, but the state shall always remain" ("*Je m'en vais, mais l'état demeurera toujours),*" according to the website bonjourlafrance.net.

TAXES OF OUR FOREFATHERS

Remember the American Revolution and "No taxation without representation"? We tend to think of the British taxes of that era as onerous. Just how burdensome were they? According to *The Pursuit of Glory: Europe 1648-1815*, by Tim Blanning, the annual tax burden in Britain was 26 shillings, as opposed to one shilling in Massachusetts, eight pence in New York and five pence in Virginia. (There were 12 pence to a shilling.) Many in Britain felt that Americans were not paying their fair share. Americans were also thought to be "lackadaisical" about their own defense, leaving it to the Brits to deal with the rising tide of Indians led by Ottawa chief Pontiac in 1763. (See the inside back cover of this issue for more on *Pursuit of Glory*.)

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THE 'HOLODOMOR' HOLOCAUST

You have heard about the Jewish holocaust in World War II, but most people have never heard of the other holocaust, called the "*holodomor*." That's Ukrainian for "death by hunger," and refers to the tragic era of 1932-33, when Soviets deliberately starved an estimated 10 million Ukrainians to death. Other ethnic groups were also targeted in the *holodomor*, including Russians and Kazakhs. Stanislav Kulchitsky, a leading Ukrainian historian and famine researcher, argues the *holodomor* was a genocide aimed at Ukrainians who resisted Soviet rule. "The conditions authorities created for the Ukrainian peasantry were incompatible with life," he wrote in a recent article. The Ukrainian parliament has already labeled the famine a genocide. So have the United States and some other countries.

LAST SUPPER MYSTERY?

FOR CENTURIES SCHOLARS have puzzled over the suggestions that there was some sort of cryptic message hidden in Leonardo da Vinci's great work of art *The Last Supper*, known familiarly as the *Cenacolo* (Italian for "Coterie"). At last someone has come up with what looks to be the solution: Yes, the painting really contains a secret code. It is explained in the book *The Secret Supper*, by Javier Sierra. We won't spoil the book for you by telling you the answer, but to give you a hint: The painting is to be read from right to left, just as Leonardo often wrote backwards. (There is a knot in the tablecloth on the right, which is one of your clues to start reading from there.) Need another hint? The figure on the right, supposed to represent the disciple Simon, holding his hands out as if to invite the viewer to enter the painting there, was known by the nickname "*Confector*." For the rest of the puzzle, you will have to read the book.

Detail of Leonardo's *Last Supper*.

THE GOLEM:

Israel's Nuclear Hell Bomb & the Road to Global Armageddon

HOW DOES "THE GOLEM," A JEWISH RELIGIOUS ICON, relate to the most dangerous arsenal of nukes on the face of the planet today—Israel's weapons of mass destruction? While Israelis point to Israeli critics of Israel as "self-hating Jews," it turns out the Israeli establishment members are the real "self-haters"—willing to blow themselves up just to "get" their gentile enemies, as the author shows in this introduction from Michael Collins Piper's newest book *The Golem.*

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

The legend of the golem can be found from the most ancient days of Jewish folklore. It is notably referenced in the Talmud—an extended record of discussions among Jewish rabbis about matters pertaining to Jewish laws, ethics, customs and history, dating from the middle years of the first century A.D. But the best-known rendering of the tale came in a story published in Prague in 1847 in a collection of Jewish stories.

A version was published in 1909 by Yudl Rosenberg in a collection of short stories entitled *The Golem and the Wondrous Deeds of the Maharal of Prague.*

The so-called Maharal of Prague was a real-life rabbi, a highly regarded authority on Jewish mysticism, who lived between 1525 and 1609. Known at the time as Yehudah Levin ben Betzalel Levai (or Loew)—the rabbi is most commonly recalled in the legend of the golem as simply "Rabbi Loew." (Maharal or "MaHaRaL," incidentally, is a contraction of the Hebrew "*Moreinu ha-Rav Loew*," which means, simply, "Our Teacher the Rabbi Loew.")

A wealthy heir to a distinguished Jewish family that included an uncle who was the rabbi of the Holy Roman Empire, Yehudah Loew was not only influential in Prague, but at a later point, he journeyed to Poland, where he was named chief rabbi of the nation. Today his tomb in Prague, the city to which he returned during his final years, is a tourist attraction.

Loew's work, as a Talmudic scholar and as a teacher of Talmudic scholars, is hailed in modern times as critical to the foundation of Jewish philosophy. So the fact that Rabbi Loew is the key figure in the story of the golem is interesting. He was a living, breathing human being of historical record, one highly esteemed among the Jewish people for more than 400 years.

According to the basic thrust of the golem legend, the emperor of the Hapsburg Empire had proclaimed that the Jews of Prague were to be expelled or killed—an early "holocaust," so to speak. The legend varies, but all versions agree the emperor had ill will toward the Jews.

In any case, at the time, the Jewish community in Prague was under fire—as many Jewish communities in Europe had been, time and time again—because certain Jews were accused of killing Christian children and using their blood in Passover rituals.[1]

Angry Christians in Prague believed the allegations of rit-

ual murder and were waging a campaign of retribution against the Jews. It was Rabbi Loew, according to the legend, who found a way to defend the Jewish people.

The rabbi, a skilled practitioner in Jewish mysticism, gathered clay from the River Vitava and created a "golem," a large, man-like figure—an early Frankenstein's monster, more or less—to defend the Jewish community and strike back at the Christians.

(There are those who contend that Mary Shelley, author of Frankenstein, was inspired by the golem legend when she crafted her famous tale.)

Legend says Rabbi Loew made the clay image into a living humanoid by placing in its mouth a mystical parchment, known as the "*shem*," upon which was inscribed "the life-creating, ineffable name of God," according to Nathan Ausubel, writing in *The Book of Jewish Knowledge*.

However, the good rabbi's creation, Ausubel noted, became "drunk with the immense power [it] was wielding, [and] menaced the entire Jewish community, even trying to bend the Maharal to [its] will, which had now turned evil and destructive."

In the end, the rabbi removed the *shem* from the mouth of the golem and took away the mad monster's life force.

Yet the rabbi preserved the body of the golem and locked the monster away in the attic of Prague's Old-New Synagogue. He issued an order barring anyone from visiting there. The tale says that the golem remains there to this day.

"Legend says Rabbi Loew made the clay image into a living humanoid by placing in its mouth a mystical parchment, upon which was inscribed 'the life-creating, ineffable name of God.'"

It is claimed that not even the Gestapo dared to enter the attic of the Old-New Synagogue during World War II and that—presumably because of the presence of the golem—the synagogue somehow survived destruction by the Nazis.

Writing at Jewishmag.com, Joyce Ellen Weinstein, provided a concise overview of the legend of the golem noting that the Talmud mentions several instances of rabbis creating such man-like creatures and using them to conduct errands. However, in the popular rendition of the golem legend, as we've seen, the creature ran amok, turning on his creator. Ms. Weinstein notes:

> The word "golem" comes from the Hebrew word *gelem*, meaning raw material.[2] The golem is outwardly a real person, yet he lacks the human dimensions of personality and intellect.
>
> Life is injected into him through a mystical process using God's special name. He is created from the ground, as was the first man. When his mission is over, the name of God is removed from him and he returns to the ground.
>
> Many trace the golem to the mystical teaching of the Kabalistic book called *Sefer HaYetzera*, "the book of formation." This ancient book is still in print today and studied by Jewish mystics. The book deals in great length with the actual process of creating the universe.

Essentially, the golem legend suggests that human beings—in this case, Jewish rabbis—have a power almost equal to that of God: being able to create a living creature (and one that is almost human, but not quite).

And this is significant, from a theological standpoint, in that—in the Christian and Muslim traditions—such power is reserved to God and God alone: It is only God Who can create life.

But the Jewish tradition evidently grants similar powers to rabbis, skilled in magic arts that they have used (or perhaps we should rather say abused or misused) for their own earthly purposes. And—in the popular legend of the golem—Rabbi Loew uses supernatural power to bring to life the man-like creature crafted from natural elements, in this instance, the clay of the River Vitava.

The 1971 edition of an Israeli edition of *The Encyclopedia Judaica* noted the evolving concept that the golem, as a servant of his creator, "developed dangerous natural powers . . . [and that the underlying theme of the golem] is joined by the new motive of the unrestrained power of the elements, which can bring about destruction and havoc."

The golem of Jewish folklore was created from earth as a means by which to defend the Jewish people, only to become a force for evil—one that could even redound against his creator and the Jewish people. This is a point that bears repeating, and one that calls out to be brought to the attention of the world at large. For today, a very real golem stands at the brink of bringing the globe to the long-awaited Armageddon.

The legend of the golem has been told in literature, on the stage and on film. In 1915 Gustav Meyrink commemorated the tale in a German-language novel entitled *Der Golem*, although the much-beloved 20th-century Yiddish-language writer, Isaac Bashevis Singer, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, brought more widespread commemoration of the legend in his own short story, first published in 1969, in Yiddish (later translated into English).

Beyond question, the best known film production of the tale (one which introduced a visual image of the golem to the world) came in a three-part silent film series (from 1914 to 1920) by German actor and director Paul Wegener, the best known installment of the series of which is the final film, *The Golem: How He Came Into the World*, an expressionist drama

in which Wegener himself played the golem. That film was released in the United States in 1921 under the title *The Golem.* The image of the golem, appearing on the cover of [my] book, is reproduced from Wegener's film. The film is a classic, by all estimations.

An often-produced stage production of the tale, also entitled *The Golem*, was written by a famed Yiddish writer, H. Leivick, and was first introduced in 1924 in Moscow. It's been replayed time and time again and in 2002 David Fishelson produced it in New York City through his Manhattan Ensemble Theater.

On April 7, 2002 *The New York Times* discussed the play in a review entitled, "A Jewish Avenger, a Timely Legend."

Of the Jewish-themed play, the *Times* noted: "Its central concern is the self-destructive consequences of Jews resorting to violence to defend themselves. . . . [T]he golem wreaks fierce retribution, and the Jews proclaim him a hero. But he gets carried away. He goes on a rampage, spilling the blood of those he was meant to protect."

In 1984, Isaac Bashevis Singer (who, as noted, had previously adapted the story of the golem) wrote of the legend of the golem and, quite aptly, compared the golem to the nuclear arms race: "While we attempt to surpass our enemies and to create new and more destructive golems, the awful possibility is lurking that they may develop a volition of their own, become spiteful, treacherous, mad golems."

Seymour Hersh, the Pulitzer Prize-winning American Jewish journalist, invited controversy by issuing *The Samson Option*, his revealing book on Israel's nuclear ambitions, in 1991.

Since then, Israeli journalist Avner Cohen, in his 1999 book *Israel and the Bomb*, has not only validated Hersh's earlier work, but provided an even more detailed exposition of the history of Israel's nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

In that volume Cohen wrote of how David Ben-Gurion—the great Israeli (and Jewish) icon, one of Israel's founding fathers and then its prime minister—focused on the development of an atomic bomb and how Ben-Gurion viewed nuclear weapons as being central to Israel's very survival. Ben-Gurion, in fact, was obsessed with the bomb.

Describing Ben-Gurion's obsession with Israeli nuclear supremacy—and of his dissatisfaction with the efforts of President John F. Kennedy to bring an end to Israel's nuclear ambitions—Cohen wrote:

> Imbued with the lessons of the holocaust, Ben-Gurion was consumed by fears for Israel's security. . . .
>
> In his public speeches and writings as prime minister Ben-Gurion rarely discussed the holocaust. In private conversations and communications with foreign leaders, however, he returned to the lessons of the holocaust time and again.
>
> In his correspondence with President John F. Kennedy in 1963, he linked Arab enmity to Israel with Hitler's hatred

Rabbi Loew's Abomination

Here, a 19th-century illustration of Rabbi Loew of Prague using mystical incantations—which most traditional Christians today would liken to "witchcraft"—to conjure up his legendary monster, or "golem" (sometimes pronounced "goilem") from the earth. Tales surrounding the creation of these not-quite-human creatures have abounded in Jewish lore for centuries, but the tale of Rabbi Loew's creation of a golem to fight the enemies of the Jews is the one that, in its various incarnations—including a silent film series—is probably the best known. As Michael Collins Piper points out in his new book, *The Golem*, a very real golem exists in our world today: Israel's nuclear arsenal of weapons of mass destruction. Piper's book suggests that just as the golem of Jewish legend ran amok and caused harm to the Jewish people, the real-life golem—Israel's nuclear arsenal—threatens to do the same, and take the peoples of the world (Israel included) with them.

of the Jews, and wrote:

"As a Jew I know the history of my people, and carry with me the memories of all it has endured over a period of 3,000 years, and the effort it has cost to accomplish what has been achieved in this country in recent generations. . . . Mr. President, my people have the right to exist, both in Israel and wherever they may live, and this existence is in danger."

Anxiety about the Holocaust reached beyond Ben-Gurion to infuse Israeli military thinking. . . . Israeli military planners have always considered a scenario in which a united Arab military coalition launched a war against Israel with the aim of liberating Palestine and destroying the Jewish state.

This was referred to in the early 1950s as *mikre hkol*, or the "everything scenario." . . .

Ben-Gurion had no qualms about Israel's need for weapons of mass destruction. . . . [He] saw Arab hostility toward Israel as deep and long lasting. . . .

Ben-Gurion's pessimism . . . influenced Israel's foreign and defense policy for years. [His] worldview and his decisive governing style shaped his critical role in initiating Israel's nuclear program. . . .

Ben-Gurion's determination to launch a nuclear project was the result of strategic intuition and obsessive fears, not of a well-thought-out plan. He believed Israel needed nuclear weapons as insurance if it could no longer compete with the Arabs in an arms race, and as a weapon of last resort in case of an extreme military emergency. Nuclear weapons might also persuade the Arabs to accept Israel's existence, leading to peace in the region [he thought].

On June 27, 1963, 11 days after he announced his resignation, Ben-Gurion delivered a farewell address to the employees of the Armaments Development Authority in which, without referring to nuclear weapons, he provided the justification for the nuclear project: "I do not know of any other nation whose neighbors declare that they wish to terminate it, and not only declare, but prepare for it by all means available to them. We must have no illusions that what is declared every day in [Egypt], [Syria], Iraq are just words. This is the thought that guides the Arab leaders. . . . I am confident . . . that science is able to provide us with the weapon that will secure the peace and deter our enemies."

To summarize: The "nuclear option" was not only at the very core of Ben-Gurion's personal worldview, but the very foundation of Israel's national security policy. The Israelis were essentially willing, if necessary, to "blow up the world"—including themselves—if they had to do so in order to destroy the Arab neighbors they hate so much.

This policy is better known by what Jewish-American Pulitzer Prize-winning author Seymour Hersh referred to, in the book by the same name, as "*The Samson Option*"—that, as Samson of the Bible, after being captured by the Philistines, brought down the temple of Dagon in Gaza and killed himself along with his enemies, so might Israel destroy the world, and itself with it, just to do in its enemies. As Hersh put it: "For Israel's nuclear advocates, the Samson option became another way of saying 'never again' [in reference to preventing another holocaust]."

When Winston Churchill said that the Jews suffered from a strong impulse of self-destruction, he was not far off the mark.

Most Americans have no idea that the possibility of a full-fledged nuclear "suicide bombing" by the state of Israel itself is a cornerstone of Israel's national security policy.

To understand this danger, we must turn to the fascinating revelations and insights of the late writer Israel Shahak, a native of Poland, who spent a portion of his childhood in the Nazi concentration camp of Dachau and who emigrated to Palestine in 1945. As years passed, Shahak became an open and very vocal critic of Israeli policies and a valuable source for facts about Israel that few Westerners would dare to address.

"The nuclear option was not only at the very core of Ben-Gurion's personal worldview, but the very foundation of Israel's national security policy. The Israelis are willing to blow up the world."

While admirers have called Shahak a "prophet," and his critics have called him a "self-hating Jew," there is no doubt that Shahak was an outspoken, articulate and fearless analyst and critic of Israeli foreign policy, and Shahak's written works provide a dramatic testament to this.

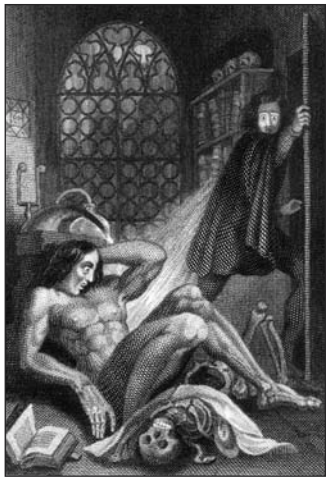
In his *Open Secrets: Israeli Nuclear and Foreign Policies*, Shahak said that—contrary to the general perception—Israel does not seek peace.

It is a myth, he said, that there is any real difference between the supposedly "conflicting" policies being pursued by the "opposing" Likud and Labor blocs whose rivalries have been played out on the global stage and which have overflowed into the American political process, pitting American Likud supporters against Labor backers in America.

Shahak contended that the Israeli lobby in the United States—with all its factions—is ultimately propping up Israel's policy of expansionism with the final aim of consolidating "Greater Israel"—an imperial state in complete control of practically the entire Middle East.

Shahak dared to point out that Israel's nuclear policies—and the influence of the Israeli lobby on the American political process—are a very real danger in a certain respect that few would dare to imagine. Not only is Israel prepared to destroy itself, but because of its underlying religious and racial bigotry toward non-Jews—the gentiles—Israel's outlook toward the world at large is driven by a deep-rooted hostility.

Shahak's writings in the realm of Israel foreign policy were based almost entirely on public pronouncements in the



Here is a "golem" in a scene from one of the three horror films in Paul Wegener's classic expressionist series of the 1920s, originating in Germany. This menacing creature has been commemorated in a variety of forms (short stories, books, plays) over the past several hundred years and remains an icon in Jewish folklore, even as a popular cartoon "superhero" in modern-day Israel. The Israeli cartoon golem even beats back Adolf Hitler and his evil Nazi stormtroopers. Michael Collins Piper's new book, *The Golem*, compares Israel's nuclear arsenal of weapons of mass destruction to this creature of horror which, once brought to life, turned into a threat to the world, even including his Jewish creators. The tale of the golem—a monster out of control even by its creator—reminds one of the story of Dr. Frankenstein. The golem more than likely was an inspiration for Mary Shelley's book *Frankenstein*. (Portion of frontispiece for early edition of Shelley's book shown above right.)

Hebrew-language press in Israel and, in that realm, Shahak pointed out that what the Israeli government tells its own people about its policies is entirely inconsistent with Israel's insistence to the West and the world at large that Israel "wants peace."

Israel, Shahak contended, is essentially a militarist state and an undemocratic one at that, evidenced by the second-class status accorded its Arab inhabitants and those Christian and Muslim Palestinians in occupied territories. One cannot understand Israel until one understands this vital fact.

The nation's very foundation rests upon its military and defense policies which, as Shahak made clear, ultimately stem from the fanatic religious tendencies that dictate the thinking of its military and intelligence leaders who are the prime movers behind the engine of state.

Although Israel is quite capable of forging temporary (and often covert) alliances and strategic arrangements even with Arab states—even to the point of dealing with the hated Saddam Hussein when it was in Israel's immediate interest—the bottom line is, quite simply, that—as Shahak demonstrated quite chillingly—Israel will say and do anything to pursue its determined goal of winning total domination at all costs. If it fails, Israel is perfectly willing to choose "the Samson option."

The legend of the golem, first in the tales of the Talmud and later brought forth into Jewish popular consciousness in the story of Rabbi Loew of Prague, is a very real warning for our modern world.

The state of Israel scoured the Earth for uranium in order to produce its atomic "golem," much as Rabbi Loew took the clay from the River Vitava to produce his own golem.

And Israel proclaims its golem as its means to protect Israel from its enemies, real and perceived.

So, now, today in Israel, increasing religious fanaticism, coupled with growing hysteria about purported threats to the nation's survival, raise the very strong possibility that its Golem might be put into force. Israel is determined to prevent other nations of the Middle East from assembling their own nuclear weapons or even having access to peaceful uses for nuclear power.

But like the golem of Prague, Israel's golem could produce ugly results. And that is why Israel's very real modern-day golem is a danger to the world, one that must be dealt with.

Can there be any doubt that the central mission of the modern, civilized world must be to ensure, once and for all, that Israel's nuclear golem is dismantled, before it's too late?

While there are those who might be inclined to suggest that we are unfairly targeting "little Israel—the nation that rose from the ashes of the holocaust, a nation that rightly

feels the need to defend itself from yet another holocaust," the fact is that it is the very existence of Israel's golem that could indeed lead to another holocaust—a very real holocaust in the original dictionary definition of the word.

The potential of a nuclear catastrophe arising from the problems surrounding the golem not only could lead to the absolute destruction of the state of Israel but also could spark a conflagration that could bring about the end of life on Earth. And this is no wild exaggeration.

At the least, the existence of Israel's nuclear golem—and the troubles it has brought to the Middle East and the world at large (particularly because of the iron-clad "special relationship" between the United States and Israel)—could very well ultimately set in motion a worldwide wave of anti-Jewish fervor. Neither Israel nor the Jewish people in diaspora want that.

In such works as *Future Fastforward* and *Brainwashed for War, Programmed to Kill*, Malaysian diplomat and attorney Matthias Chang demonstrated that the Zionist global war agenda is operating through a military-industrial-media complex central to the world of warfare that plagues mankind today. And according to Chang, Israel and its intrigues will be the linchpin for forthcoming nuclear warfare.

Although Chang foresees a "meltdown" of the far-reaching financial forces that drive this war machine, this meltdown will not come without a struggle—and indeed, he says, that struggle has already begun, that we are facing a "Long War of the 21st Century."

This maelstrom of violence swirls around Israel and its golem, a direct result of the imposition of the state of Israel upon Palestine in 1948 and the consequences that have come in its wake, particularly as Israel has sought to assert itself—supported by the United States—as a regional power, with the United States waging wars (covert and otherwise) to advance Israel's interests in a variety of realms.

We must bear in mind that Israel's institutional philosophical and religious outlook toward the rest of the planet is the foundation of the problem we face as a consequence of the existence of the nuclear golem. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The question of whether the Jews, as a group, or as individuals, or whether factions of Jews actually committed such crimes is a topic of serious debate, as evidenced by a recent scandal in Italy in which an Italian Jewish scholar, Ariel Toaff, based at the Bar-Illan University in Israel, suggested in a book subsequently withdrawn from circulation for revision after a frenzied response from Jewish organizations that there is solid historical evidence of such crimes, generally known as "Jewish ritual murder."

2 In the Hebrew Bible (Psalms 139:16) and in the Jewish Talmud, the term *galem* or *gelem*—or golem—refers to an "unformed substance."

A journalist specializing in media critique, ***Michael Collins Piper*** is the author of *Final Judgment*, the controversial "underground bestseller" documenting the collaboration of Israeli intelligence in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. He is also the author of *The High Priests of War*, *The New Jerusalem*, *Dirty Secrets* and *The Judas Goats: The Enemy Within.* His latest book, *The Golem: Israel's Nuclear Hell Bomb and the Road to Global Armageddon*, is available from FAB, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. He has lectured on these topics in places as diverse as Malaysia, Japan, Canada, Moscow and Abu Dhabi. Piper also hosts a weekly call-in radio program called "The Piper Report." Tune in to his show by logging on to www.republicbroadcasting.org.

Free Speech Is a Right Deserved by All Peoples of Planet Earth

Continued from Page 3

5, 2007, the British paper *The Guardian* reported that 130 prominent Jews, in an association called Independent Jewish Voices, declared their independence from the Jewish establishment, arguing that it put support for Israel above the human rights of Palestinians. Is it conceivable that such a statement should be a criminal offense?

Or take the various books written by TBR contributing editor Michael Piper, such as *The Golem* (a chapter from which is in this issue of TBR). If there was any doubt of Israel's disproportionate influence in the White House and State Department, it has been dispelled by Piper. Is he to be prosecuted under the new international law of global censorship?

The argument is brought up again by the controversy over the visit to Australia of Prof. Raphael Israeli of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In a blunt warning reported in *The Jewish Press*, Prof. Israeli said "Muslim immigrants had a reputation for manipulating the values of their adopted countries and said Australia should limit the intake of Muslim migrants to protect social cohesion and national security."[2]

Some of the Jewish organizations that sponsored Prof. Israeli's visit withdrew their patronage, while others defended his right to speak controversially.

Open and balanced discussion of Islamic radicalism, political Zionism, secret societies, the global elite, megabanksters, conspiracies of all sorts, ideas, theories and anything else Americans (and other people in America) choose to talk about is essential. And we think people in Germany, China, Australia or anyplace else ought to have that same right. ✦

—John Tiffany
TBR Assistant Editor

ENDNOTES:

1 (*Illustrated London Herald*, Feb. 8, 1920)

2 (*Australian Jewish News*, Feb. 22, 2007)

If U.S. Attacks Iran, One Newsman Says He Won't Be 'Rendering Caesar' His Cut

Americans from all over the political spectrum are joining together and saying: No tax money for more Middle Eastern wars.

By Chris Hedges

CHRIS HEDGES

I will not pay my income tax if we go to war with Iran. I realize this is a desperate gesture. But an attack on Iran—which appears increasingly likely before the coming presidential election—will unleash a regional conflict of catastrophic proportions. This war, and especially Iranian retaliatory strikes on American targets, will be used to silence domestic dissent and abolish what is left of our civil liberties. It will solidify the slow-motion *coup d'état* that has been under way since the 9-11-2001 attacks. It could mean the death of the republic.

Let us hope sanity prevails. But sanity is a rare commodity in a White House that has twisted Trotsky's concept of permanent revolution into a policy of permanent war with nefarious aims—to intimidate and destroy all those classified as foreign opponents, to create permanent instability and fear and to strip citizens of their constitutional rights.

A war with Iran is doomed. It will be no more successful than the Israeli air strikes on Lebanon in 2006, which failed to break Hezbollah and united most Lebanese behind that militant group. The Israeli bombing did not pacify 4 million Lebanese. What will happen when we begin to pound a country of 65 million people whose land mass is three times the size of France?

Once you begin an air campaign it is only a matter of time before you have to put troops on the ground or accept defeat, as the Israelis had to do in Lebanon. And if we begin dropping bunker busters and cruise missiles on Iran, this is the choice that must be faced: either send U.S. forces into Iran to fight a protracted and futile guerrilla war, or walk away in humiliation.

But more ominous, an attack on Iran will ignite the Middle East. The loss of Iranian oil, coupled with possible Silkworm missile attacks by Iran against oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, could send the price of oil soaring to somewhere around $200 a barrel. The effect on the domestic and world economy will be devastating, very possibly triggering a global depression. The Middle East has two-thirds of the world's proven petroleum reserves and nearly half its natural gas. A disruption in the supply will be felt immediately.

This attack will be interpreted by many Shiites in the Middle East as a religious war. The 2 million Shiites in Saudi Arabia (heavily concentrated in the oil-rich Eastern Province), the Shiite majority in Iraq and the Shiite communities in Bahrain, Pakistan and Turkey could turn in rage on us and our dwindling allies. We could see a combination of increased terrorist attacks, including on American soil, and widespread sabotage of oil production in the Persian Gulf. Iraq, as bad as it looks now, will become a death pit for U.S. troops.

The Supreme Islamic Iraqi Council, which has so far not joined the insurgency, has strong ties to Iran. It could begin full-scale guerrilla resistance, possibly uniting for the first time with Sunnis against the occupation. Iran, in retaliation, will fire its missiles, some with a range of 1,100 miles, at U.S. installations, including Baghdad's Green Zone. Expect substantial casualties, especially with Iranian agents and their Iraqi allies calling in precise coordinates. Iranian missiles could be launched at Israel.

The Strait of Hormuz, which is the corridor for 20% of the world's oil supply, will become treacherous, perhaps unnavigable. Chinese-supplied anti-ship missiles, mines and coastal artillery, along with speedboats packed with explosives and suicide bombers, will target U.S. shipping, along with Saudi oil production and oil export centers.

Hezbollah forces in southern Lebanon, closely allied with Iran, may, in solidarity, fire rockets into northern Israel. Israel, already struck by missiles from Tehran, could then carry out retaliatory raids against Lebanon and Iran. Pakistan, with its huge Shiite minority, will become even more unstable. Unrest could result in the overthrow of the weakened Pervez Musharraf and usher Islamic radicals into power. Pakistan, rather than Iran, would then become the first radical Islamic state to possess a nuclear weapon. The neat little war with Iran, which many Democrats do not oppose, has the potential to ignite an inferno.

George W. Bush has shredded, violated or absented America from its obligations under international law. He has refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, backed out of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, tried to kill the International Criminal Court, walked out on negotiations on chemical and biological weapons and defied the Geneva Conventions and human rights law in the treatment of detainees. Most egregiously, he launched an illegal war in Iraq based on fabricated evidence that had been discredited before it was made public. He seeks to do the same in Iran.

This president is guilty, in short, of what in legal circles is known as "crimes of aggression." And if we as citizens do not hold him accountable for these crimes, if we do not actively defy this administration, we will be complicit in the codification of a new world order, one that will have terrifying consequences. For a world without treaties, statutes and laws is a world where any nation, from a rogue nuclear state to a great imperial power, will feel free to ignore its domestic laws to annul its obligations to others.

This new order will undo five decades of international cooperation—largely put in place by the United States—and thrust us into a Hobbesian nightmare. We must as citizens make sacrifices to defend a world where diplomacy, broad cooperation and the law are respected. If we allow the international legal system to unravel, we will destroy the possibility of cooperation between nation-states, including our closest allies.

The strongest institutional barrier standing between us and a war with Iran is being mounted by Defense Secretary Robert Gates; Adm. William Fallon, head of the Central Command; and Gen. George Casey, the Army's chief of staff. These three men have informed Bush and Congress that the military is too depleted to take on another conflict and may not be able to contain or cope effectively with a regional conflagration resulting from strikes on Iran. This line of defense, however, is tenuous. Not only can Gates, Fallon and Casey easily be replaced, but also a provocation by Iran could be used by war propagandists here to stoke a public clamor for revenge.

Thankfully, the disastrous reign of George Bush II is coming to an end. However, his legacy will be with us for many decades. Case in point: NBC news recently announced that, according to U.S. military medical sources, 25% of all returning U.S. soldiers from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars have mild to severe brain trauma resulting from injuries sustained in combat. Tens of thousands of these brave soldiers will need medical and social care for the rest of their lives. Hopefully, they will get it.

A country that exists in a state of permanent war cannot exist as a democracy. Our long row of candles is being snuffed out. We may soon be in darkness. Any resistance, however symbolic, is essential. There are ways to resist without being jailed. If you owe money on your federal tax return, refuse to pay some or all of it, should Bush attack Iran. If you have a telephone, do not pay the 3% excise tax. If you do not owe federal taxes, reduce what is withheld by claiming at least one additional allowance on your W-4 form—and write to the IRS to explain the reasons for your protest. Many of the details and their legal ramifications are available on the War Resisters League website (www.warresisters.org).

I will put the taxes I owe in an escrow account. I will go to court to challenge the legality of the war. Maybe a courageous judge will rule that the Constitution has been usurped and the government is guilty of what the postwar Nuremberg tribunal defined as a criminal war of aggression. Maybe not. I do not know. But I do know this: I have friends in Tehran, Gaza, Beirut, Baghdad, Jerusalem and Cairo. They will endure far greater suffering and deprivation. I want to be able, once the slaughter is over, to at least earn the right to ask for their forgiveness. ✦

Chris Hedges, former Middle East bureau chief for *The New York Times* and a senior fellow at the Nation Institute, is the author, most recently, of *American Fascists: The Christian Right and the War on America* (Free Press, 2007). This article originally appeared in *The Nation* magazine. See more at www.TheNation.com.

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Andrew Jackson's Bank Veto Message of 1832

THE PRIVATELY CONTROLLED SO-CALLED BANK OF THE UNITED STATES (BUS), forerunner of our totally privately owned "Federal Reserve Bank" of today, was a hot political issue from the moment of its supposed conception by Alexander Hamilton in 1791. The first BUS was chartered at that time and, following the War of 1812, the Second BUS was chartered for 20 years. In 1832 the managers and supporters of the bank decided to use the renewal as a tool to attack Andrew Jackson in the presidential election of that year. They reasoned that since the bank was popular, they could either get him to go along with renewal or, if he vetoed it, they could defeat him in the election. (And maybe, with luck, they could achieve both goals.) Jackson's response was, "The bank tried to kill me—but I shall kill it!" And he did. Here is his veto message regarding the renewal bill of 1832.

Washington, July 10, 1832

TO THE SENATE:

The bill "to modify and continue" the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States" was presented to me on the 4th July instant. Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the Constitution which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections.

A bank of the United States is in many respects convenient for the government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the states and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty at an early period of my administration to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages and obviating these objections.

I sincerely regret that in the act before me I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the president, directors and company of the Bank of the United States, will have existed at the time this act is intended to take effect 20 years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the general government, a monopoly of its favor and support and, as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges and favors bestowed upon it in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders. . . .

The act before me proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock, and in many cases to the same men, of at least 7 millions more. . . . It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our government. More than 8 millions of the stock of this bank are held by

foreigners. By this act the American republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars.

Every monopoly and all exclusive privileges are granted at the expense of the public, which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the existing bank must come directly or indirectly out of the earnings of the American people. . . .

It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners and the residue is held by a few hundred of our own citizens, chiefly of the richest class.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? The president of the bank has told us that most of the state banks exist by its forbearance. Should its influence become concentered, as it may under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of a self-elected directory whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholders, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every 15 or 20 years on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom in peace put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation.

But if any private citizen or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law; but when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society the farmers, mechanics and laborers who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection and, as heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles.

Nor is our government to be maintained or our union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several states. In thus attempting to make our general government strong we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and states as much as possible to themselves in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the states more closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit.

Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our government now encounters and most of the dangers which impend over our union have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires we have in the results of our legislation arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our union.

It is time to pause in our career to review our principles and if possible revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sages of the Revolution and the fathers of our union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy. . . .

I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow-citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me ample grounds for contentment and peace. In the difficulties which surround us and the dangers which threaten our institutions there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverance let us firmly rely on that kind Providence which I am sure watches with peculiar care over the destinies of our republic and on the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen. Through His abundant goodness and their patriotic devotion our liberty and union will be preserved. ✦

—ANDREW JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON, America's seventh president, was considered the first popularly elected President, and, throughout his presidency, acted his role as a populist. He was the first president born in a log cabin, and the first one born west of the Alleghenies.

OF TEUTONIC BLOOD:

German-Americans:

Serving with Distinction

By John Nugent

Although no one broadcasts this fact, from the War of Independence to modern times, men of sturdy, detail-minded German stock have furnished America with some of its greatest, most successful generals, admirals, pilots, sailors, soldiers and Marines. Furthermore, German-Americans have proved 100% loyal to their new country. Never have German-Americans sought to drag American forces into fighting on their ancestral fatherland's side—unlike Israeli sympathizers in America today.

At Paris in the summer of 1777, retired Capt. Friedrich von Steuben of Prussia, who had been out of service for 14 years, undertook, with the blessing of Frederick the Great, his king, to obtain a commission in the Continental Army of America. He was recommended by Count Claude Louis de Saint-Germain, the French minister of war. Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, who were in Paris looking for any help, approved him.

"At Paris in the summer of 1777, retired Capt. Friedrich von Steuben of Prussia, with the blessing of his king, Frederick the Great, undertook to obtain a commission in the Continental Army."

The wily Franklin decided, however, that no one at the rank of captain would have the necessary authority to straighten out the starving, undisciplined American army. So in January of 1778, it was a "Lt. Gen. Baron Frederick William von Steuben," supposedly "in the king of Prussia's service," who was presented to an awed Congress, and in February also as such to the dumfounded troops at Valley Forge. Now they had a real Prussian to teach them the art of war. By May 23, Washington made von Steuben an inspector general and a major general. Von Steuben had learned how to play the game and then produce the substance.

No war America has won was more important than the Revolution itself, wherein Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben performed an absolute miracle, considering he was a foreigner and at first not English speaking.

He took unruly freedom fighters, primarily of Scotch-Irish blood—used to voting for their own captains in their own militias and to fighting as snipers and ambushers behind stone walls and trees—and transformed them into standup, open-battlefield soldiers. Sniping and ambushing was all very well (in fact an excellent tactic, borrowed from the American Indians, that proved devastating against the Redcoats) but, to win this war, more was needed.

Thus the Americans could now face the British empire's finest professional troops in a head-to-head war. It was a war that King George III intended very firmly for eight long years to win, for, possibly, the conquest of the whole of Anglo-Saxon North America.

The truth is, when von Steuben arrived for service in 1778—his first assignment in America, and not yet speaking English—it was to a Valley Forge that had been in deep despair all winter, full of hungry, unpaid men on the verge of desertion, and this despite the legendary leadership of General George Washington. Three years later these freedom fighters had the discipline and soldierly skills to boot the British military back across the sea.

It is no surprise that the naturally disciplined, detail-oriented Germans should join and thrive in the U.S. military, nor that they would excel. Being for the most part very honest and loyal themselves, they did not shirk duty or disobey orders, whatever the merits of the various wars that presidents of non-German background (Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson, Roosevelt, Truman, Johnson, Bush and Bush) or-

CENTRAL PRESS/GETTY IMAGES VIA NEWSCOM.COM

In the World War I era, no American military figure was better known than the dashing Gen. John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing (1860-1948). As provincial governor in the southern Philippines, he finished the campaign against the Moros. In 1916, he led U.S. troops in pursuit of Pancho Villa. Pershing's experience and charisma made him a logical choice to command the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe in 1917. Pershing whipped an ill-prepared American military into a disciplined, 2 million-member fighting machine and led it to victory. Here Pershing cuts a heroic figure as he is shown on horseback in London for the peace celebrations at the end of World War I.

dered them into. Among them:

• John "Black Jack" Pershing ("Pfoerschin") chased the famous chief Geronimo around Mexico as well as Pancho Villa. Pershing also commanded U.S. troops in World War One's victory.

• Capt. Eddy Rickenbacker, founder of Eastern Air Lines, Medal of Honor winner, was the greatest American fighter ace in World War I.

• Adm. Chester Nimitz ran the naval war against Japan in the World War II victory.

• Gen. Harry Schmidt commanded the three Marine divisions that stormed Iwo Jima in perhaps the most difficult protracted battle in U.S. history. Twenty-two of his Marines received the Medal of Honor fighting 21,000 Japanese, 90% of whom fought to the death—victory and a famous flag-raising that probably saved the Marine Corps as an independent service. (German-American William Genaust shot the film while Joe Rosenthal shot the still photo. Only Rosenthal is remembered today.)

• Gen. Dwight Eisenhower ran the European war victory and of course went on to become U.S. president.

• Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, a major architect of U.S. victories in China, Normandy and the Berlin Airlift victory. (In his best-selling 1958 memoir *Wedemeyer Reports!,* he issued a strongly "Revisionist" critique of U.S. policy and policymaking in World War II.)

• Charles "Chuck" Yeager (Jaeger), World War II fighter ace (who later cracked the sound barrier in 1947).

• Norman Schwartzkopf did a German-style blitzkrieg in the first Gulf War.

DROPPING THEIR CULTURE

Bechtel Corp., founded in 1898 by Warren Bechtel, and still owned by the Bechtel family four generations later, is a perfect example of how German traits persist, perhaps for genetic reasons, but the ethics of certain German-Americans have adapted to the surrounding environment.

While Bechtel has lost much of the integrity—and even some of the quality—associated with its German roots, it remains the largest engineering company in the United States. Bechtel participated in the building of Hoover Dam in the 1930s, and that of the English Channel Tunnel, numerous power projects, refineries, and nuclear power plants, San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit ("BART"), Jubail Industrial City and Kingdom Centre and Tower in Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong International Airport, Boston's $14.8 billion "Big Dig" transportation infrastructure project (which was recently completed), vast rebuilding projects in Iraq, and the hauling of more than 35,000 trailers and mobile homes for Hurricane Katrina victims in Mississippi.

Bechtel's shadow side illustrates how, since the time of World War I when all things German were literally outlawed, many German-Americans have lost some core values. "The war to end all wars" began the first massive onslaught against German identity in America.

"One must remember that German immigrants had themselves fled from oppressive strongmen, their 'nobility,' and many felt shame over the mistreatment of Indians for which others were responsible."

GERMANS MOVE WEST

German-Americans represent between a quarter and half of the population of many western states, but as a rule, in the 1860-1900 period they preferred to settle and work out West only in law-abiding small cities and civilized towns, and refused to move *en masse* into violent, lawless and Indian-fighting territories. Basically, they stayed in Chicago and St. Louis until the Wild West had become orderly, at least to the point that bullets were not whizzing about.

German immigrants had themselves fled from oppressive strongmen, their "nobility," and many felt shame over the treaty violations and mistreatment of Indians for which other Americans were responsible.

John Nugent majored in German at Georgetown University, participated in "Reforger" NATO exercises with the Marines in northern Germany and has undertaken numerous trips and lengthy stays in Germany and Austria. He speaks fluent German and the Alpine Tyrolean dialect, albeit he is, alas, unable to yodel well. His mostly British ancestors arrived in New England in 1636; one blond, blue-eyed great-grandmother was surnamed Berlin, unrelated to Irving Berlin.

One German-American of sorts from Ohio who did live on the edge (figuratively as well as geographically) was a glitzy blond cavalry officer, nicknamed "Yellow Hair," George Armstrong Custer (from "Köster").

He was legendary for bravery and decisiveness, but also for foolhardiness, his long list of demerits at West Point (he graduated last in his class), excessive flash and innumerable exciting escapades. In fact it is said that a prominent citizen got the unstudious Köster his appointment to West Point to keep "Yellow Hair" away from his daughter.

Custer evinced the qualities of a man who was not only German, but also Keltic (Scots-Irish) on his mother's, née Kirkpatrick.

BE PROUD—IN THE CLOSET

German-Americans are not criticized today as long as they do not make any overt attempt to be proud of their heritage. Blacks may have Kwanzaa, the Irish have St. Patrick's Day, the Italians Columbus Day and the English-Americans basically have every day, since England is the "mother country." We fight England's wars. We are taught that "Winnie" was almost as wonderful as FDR. Virtually all the Founding Fathers, most of our presidents and our national language are all English (or Scottish; see TBR January/February 2008). But as for the German element. . . .

The country of Germany itself still lives under a horrendous taboo after two world wars and an ongoing media barrage that would make one think the Kaiser, Hitler and the Jewish "extermination" happened a week ago.

We learn further that those Americans who helped annihilate Germany were "the greatest generation."

In fact, it was "the last good war," allegedly, although it resulted in genocidal Communists taking over half of Europe and half of Asia, plus it led to a Cold War that cost us trillions (while all other advanced nations long ago developed universal health care) and the vicious wars in Korea and Vietnam. Germany, followed by the massive campaign of atrocity propaganda now referred to as the "holocaust," was the founding cornerstone of the state of Israel, which may yet plunge the planet into a thermonuclear war.

The "war to end all wars" is what Woodrow Wilson promised us in 1917 when he got us to first kill the people of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart and Handel, after teaching us they were "Huns" who hacked off children's hands and impaled babies on their swords and bayonets.

Two world wars were spawned by a people who hate both Germans and defenders of Germany—and whose in-

cessantly warring, stolen "homeland" was built on the back of a crushed and libeled Germany.

The world to this day revolves around "the German question."

What does one do about a nation so dynamic that, as Charles de Gaulle wrote ruefully in his memoirs, "it swept aside all the armies of France in six weeks," and in 2005 exported $1 trillion in goods?

Several anecdotes among thousands illustrate what happens to those in North America who do not or cannot hide their German-ness.

It may be hard to understand for other Americans, but children with German parents, in the year 1948 or 2008, still come home in tears from school.

THE MARK OF CAIN

The great German-American author Kurt Vonnegut (born 1922) of Indianapolis is well known for his novel about the destruction of Dresden, *Slaughterhouse Five*. In his autobiographical *Palm Sunday* he wrote:

"The anti-Germanism in this country during World War I so shamed, dismayed and frightened my parents that they resolved to raise me without acquainting me with the language or the literature or the music or the oral family histories which my ancestors had loved. They volunteered to make me ignorant and rootless as proof of their patriotism."[1]

Vonnegut has always been very conscious of his roots. After being captured in the Battle of the Bulge he was sent to Dresden, where he was one of seven American POWs to survive the Anglo-American holocaust of that city of civilians in February 1945, hiding in underground slaughterhouse No. 5. His novel by that name has been called the greatest work of American 20th-century fiction.

Our neighbor Canada is of course an English- (and in Quebec French-) speaking, mostly white country, similar in many ways to our own. The similarity, unfortunately, includes Germanophobia—apparently even worse than here in the States. Besides their own government-controlled CBC, Canadians are massively exposed to American television programs thought up in New York or Hollywood (most Canadians live within 100 miles of the U.S. border).

TBR readers Walter and Herta Ruthard are a couple that emigrated from Germany to Ontario province, next to Michigan. They published an account in TBR last year of how, in 1977, their own daughter came home from public school in tears. During the showing of the miniseries *Holocaust*, they had been accused of having "Nazi parents."

There is terrible suffering involved in hearing, as a child, that "your parents were, or are, probably monsters." And you are a child of a monstrous race. No wonder most Americans of German heritage soft-pedal it.

Kurt Vonnegut Jr., a fourth-generation German-American author, was noted for his satirical novels, his best-known work being *Slaughterhouse Five* (1969), based on his experiences in Dresden, Germany, where he was a prisoner of war at the time of the destruction of the city in 1945. (Some critics call *Slaughterhouse Five* the greatest modern American novel.) He was one of the few U.S. military men in the city to survive the firestorm holocaust. Vonnegut examined the horrors and absurdities of 20th-century civilization and the effects of technology on humanity. Vonnegut was taken prisoner in the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, as a battalion scout. After being transported to Dresden, an old cultural town, he worked there making a diet supplement for pregnant women. Between February 13 and 14 the Royal Air Force and U.S. Air Force made heavy raids on Dresden. Vonnegut was a prisoner being held in a meat-locker under a slaughterhouse. Later he was employed by the Germans to dig out corpses. After the war Vonnegut studied anthropology at Chicago University from 1944 to 1947. In 1945 Vonnegut married a childhood friend. Vonnegut worked for more than three years as a public relations man for General Electric's research laboratory. After selling some stories, Vonnegut quit his "nightmare job," as he described it, and moved with his family to Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Yet millions of Americans of all backgrounds enthusiastically buy German cars, and if they served as GIs in Germany (we had 350,000 troops there as late as 1990), most have fond memories of an orderly, beautiful nation.

Interestingly, during the 2002-2003 "French bashing," Paris having said "no" to co-invading Iraq, there was absolutely no popular outcry when Germany also said *nein.*

In fact, then-German chancellor Gerhard Schroeder had actually won re-election in the summer of 2002 solely by saying "no" to war. (The Germans were exhilarated that for the first time since World War II Germany had stood up to its American overlord.)

There was no German bashing and no outbreak of "freedomburgers."

Partly, one may surmise, this is because the stereotype of Germany did not permit calling Germans cowards or smelly, defamations leveled at the French. Partly it was that influential Americans seemed happy at the German unwillingness to fight. One commentator said on National Public Radio: "The Germans are against the war, and I say, 'More power to them.' —Well, let me re-phrase that. . . ."

The real "hate victory" of the Germanophobes has been in getting German-Americans, as such, to become invisible. In a hostile media and political world, they are massive, but hidden, vertebrae in the backbone of America.

J. Edgar Hoover, long the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was a man of mystery. He was partly of German blood, but there have been rumors he also had black ancestors. Strangely, his birth certificate was never filed until 1938, when he was 43.

NO 'BLING-BLING'

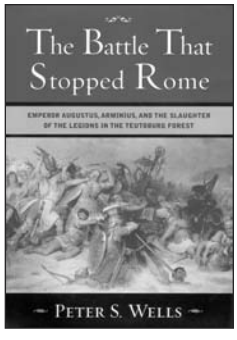
German-Americans who have retained their natural traits are usually quick-witted, decisive, diligent and effective, albeit with little show, which is a drawback in an ego-driven, superficial society that worships those who work at self-promotion and often views lies as "just part of the game." German-Americans, in this psychosocial environment, have actually abetted their low profile through a deeply ingrained, noble but out-of-step-in-America viewpoint: *mehr sein als Schein*, "be more than you seem."

This results in a deep-seated Germanic horror and distrust of glitziness, grandstanding and big talking, and it is common to Dutch and Scandinavian individuals as well, and many good Anglo-Saxons (all are Germanic). In any case, there is no shining "John F. Kennedy" figure in German-American history, no ultra-smooth "Bill Clinton," no speechifying wizards like Teddy or Franklin Roosevelt and no scientists with rock-star status.

Probably not one American in five can find Germany on a map—unless it is on a war map festooned with a very large swastika. With the efforts of magazines like THE BARNES REVIEW, hopefully this is changing. ✦

ENDNOTE:

[1] *Palm Sunday*, Delacorte Press, New York, 1981, 21.



Was This the Greatest Moment in Western History?

Arminius & the Slaughter of the Legions in Teutoburger Forest

In A.D. 9, a defector from the Roman military, known to the Romans as Arminius, led an army of Teutonic warriors who trapped and then ferociously butchered three entire Roman legions. The 20,000 soldiers killed represented a quarter of the Roman army stationed north of the Alps. It was a blow from which the Roman empire never recovered and it unleashed a new, powerful Teutonic Europe. Amazing detective work conducted by the author on the actual site of the battle which was just opened to researchers recently. Softcover, #423B, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email tbrca@aol.com. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Visa/MC.

HITLER'S A-BOMB

Researcher Claims Third Reich Tested Nuclear Weapon in 1945

BEFORE REUNIFICATION, GERMAN HISTORY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS in the Third Reich were mostly described and written about in English by the victors. Of course precious little that might be considered positive about life during the Nazi period ever appeared. Germans, fearful of being jailed by the Occupation, could not speak out. Today, however, a new generation of Germans, relying on newly declassified East German and Soviet files, are investigating and reporting on their own past. Because the Germans did not use nuclear weapons on the battlefield, it was assumed in the West that they were incapable of building them, especially since they had allowed most of their Jewish physicists to leave before the war. We now know, through the efforts of German and American investigators, that they had indeed exploded nuclear devices late in the war and both the Russians and the Western Allies were aware of it. The story and fate of the Nazi era developments in nuclear research can now be told.

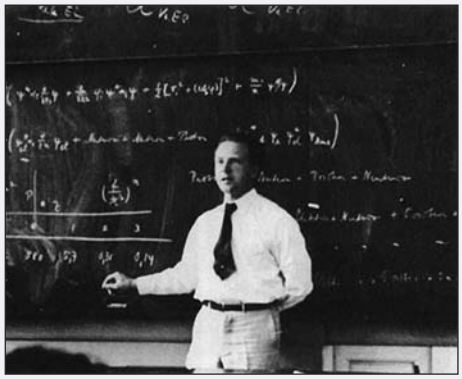
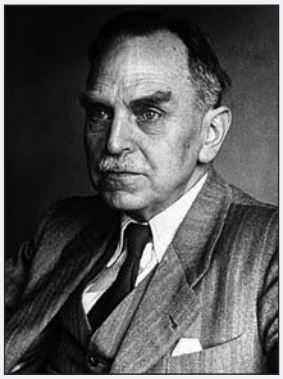
BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

The United States, at the urging of Albert Einstein and others, undertook to build an atomic bomb, whatever the cost, with the express purpose of using it against Germany. The enterprise failed in its goal of nuking Germany because the war ended too soon, even though the war lasted at least a year longer than many officials originally thought it would. Stiff German resistance, in order to gain additional time to develop its own nuclear ordnance and other *Wunderwaffen* ("wonder weapons"), combined with bottlenecks in the production of the U.S. A-bomb, caused the delay.

However, three months after Germany's defeat and the transfer of her scientific treasures to this country, the atomic bomb was ready. German and American researchers have now gathered sufficient circumstantial evidence to suggest that high-tech items captured intact from the submarine *U-234* while en route to Japan were incorporated in the U.S. bombs.

Since World War II the history of the Third Reich has been written—for the most part—in English by the victors. Understandably, the picture so painted of German life and of the accomplishments of the people under National Socialism has not been flattering. German scientific and technological achievements, however, were highly regarded by the Allies. As testimony to this appreciation, at the end of the war, the British, Americans, French and Russians all competed in a frenzied race to recruit, contract, or kidnap leading German scientists, to loot German industrial secrets, confiscate patents, and take whatever else their own societies could not provide.

Because Germany supposedly did not build nuclear bombs during the war, Western analysts presumed that German scientists were incapable of doing so. Today, however, books are being written in Germany and the United States that considerably alter the previous prejudiced views of

Captured German Scientists . . .

After the German surrender, U.S. intelligence believed that the bulk of German uranium had been captured and any final fears of a Nazi bomb were alleviated. After the war, ten of the top German atomic researchers were interned in a British intelligence "safe house" in Farm Hall, Great Britain (lower right), for six months. All of their conversations were secretly recorded. The significance of what they said to each other is still a matter of debate, but the transcripts of their discussions led eavesdroppers to conclude that the Germans had not finished or were physically unable to make a useable weapon at war's end. Prominent German scientists whose work was in some way related directly to creating a nuclear weapon included (from left to right above): Paul Harteck; Werner Heisenberg; Otto Hahn; and Kurt Diebner.

German nuclear competence entertained by the establishment press. Independent scholars like Rainer Karlsch,[1] professor of economics at Humboldt University, journalists Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner,[2] the Americans Carter Hydrick[3] and Joseph Farrell,[4] now—on the basis of declassified sources—report previously unknown advances made in nuclear physics by German scientists late in the war and in the immediate postwar period.

Earlier arguments concerning the seeming failure of the Germans to build a bomb ranged from the prejudiced contention that the nuclear physicists under the National Socialist government were simply incompetent and incapable of building such a complex bomb to the more kindly argument that leading German physicists out of the noblest of motives had deliberately undermined and discouraged the Nazis' attempt to build the bomb. Both arguments have now been refuted. Evidence recently made available from German and Russian sources (the Soviets had confiscated the scientific papers of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics in Berlin) reveal that the Germans conducted several field tests of a nuclear device in the spring of 1945.

While Werner Heisenberg, Carl Friedrich von Weizäcker and Albert Speer, the economic czar, and others very likely did try for various reasons to dissuade their government from building the bomb, lesser-known German physicists of the time apparently attempted to develop a nuclear weapon.

Among the better-known German physicists who were interred and interrogated by the Western Allies at Farm Hill, England, after the war were: Heisenberg, von Weizsäcker, Otto Hahn, Max van Laune, Erich Bagge, Kurt Diebner, Walther Gerlach, Paul Harteck, Horst Korsching and Karl Wirtz. Another group of equally competent physicists, including Manfred von Ardenne, Gernot Zippe, Peter Thiessen, Max Steenbeck, Werner Schnetze, Heinz Barwich and Gustav Hertz were contracted by Soviet officials, taken to the Soviet Union, and ordered to reproduce their work there together with Soviet scientists all under the direction of Gen. Avram Zavenyagin.

As early as 1940, all German nuclear physicists and a considerable segment of the military were aware of the potential of developing weapons of great destructive power based on the release of energy from nuclear fission/fusion. Although von Weizsäcker and Heisenberg distanced themselves from the development of nuclear weapons for wartime use, the former, by accepting a professorship in

Strasbourg, and the latter, by concentrating on reactor development, both fully understood the destructive potential the bomb would have for the German war effort but nonetheless chose to go their independent ways.

For example, in 1941 Weizsäcker submitted a patent application (cited by Karlsch) that read:

> The production of element 94 (plutonium) in practically useful amounts is best done with the "uranium machine" [nuclear reactor]. It is especially advantageous—and this is the main benefit of the invention—that the element 94 thereby produced can easily be separated from uranium chemically. With regard to energy per unit weight this explosive would be around 10 million times greater than any other existing explosive and comparable only to pure uranium 235 (U^{235}). [Further, he describes a] process for the production of explosive energy from the fission of element 94, whereby element 94 is brought together in such amounts in one place, e.g., a bomb, so that the overwhelming majority of neutrons produced by fission excite new fissions and do not leave the substance.[5]

In February 1942 Heisenberg, while still the most prominent figure in the German Uranium Project (*Uranverein*) gave a public lecture on the possibilities of developing nuclear weapons in which he concluded that energy generation from uranium fission was undoubtedly possible, providing the enrichment of isotope U^{235} is successful. Isolating U^{235}, he contended, would lead to an explosive of unimaginable power. In another lecture in the summer of 1942 Heisenberg spoke of America's exceptionally great interest in nuclear weaponry and predicted that, if the war lasted long enough, the technical realization of atomic nuclear energies could play a decisive role.

Because of his notoriety and brilliance (he had earlier won a Nobel Prize) Heisenberg and his associates became the main focus of Allied concern, even to the point where the Allies planned to kidnap him at a conference in Switzerland. American intelligence naturally assumed that he would be a driving force in the development of German nuclear weapons. Had U.S. intelligence actually kidnapped Heisenberg in Switzerland, as planned, they would have grabbed one of the few German physicists actually discouraging the development of a German bomb. Heisenberg, instead, concentrated on the problem of getting an atomic pile critical. According to Mayer, Mehner and Karlsch, it was precisely the other group of lesser-known German physicists, working directly for the German armed forces and under SS protection, that was engaged in developing a uranium-based weapon for which a reactor was not needed.

With the tide of war turning, Wehrmacht officials, convinced that pure U^{235} could become an explosive a million times more powerful than conventional explosives, intensified their interest in possible military applications of the

Hitler & Skorzeny . . .
A Chat About the A-Bomb

An incurable lung disease brought Otto Skorzeny to Heidelberg in 1975 for medical treatment. There, Hans-Ulrich Rudel and Waldemar Schütz were his last comrades, visiting him before his return to Spain eight days before his death. He told them on this occasion about his visit in the *Führerhauptquartier* in the autumn of 1944, when the Fuehrer was ill and received him at his bed. The Fuehrer told him that day that Germany had not built the atom bomb, because he did not want to take the responsibility for mankind being destroyed by such a "*Teufelswerk*":

> Do you know, Mr. Skorzeny, that the energy which will be freed through the splitting of the atom's nucleus and the additional radioactivity from such a bomb might destroy our planet? . . . The effects would be dreadful. Even if one could control the radioactivity and could use atom splitting as a weapon, the results would be dreadful. When Dr. Todt visited me I read that the energy set free by such a bomb could destroy the whole of Arizona or make as big a crater as the meteor had caused in Siberia. That means that all life within such an area would be destroyed, not only humans but all life. Animals and plants would not be able to live within a radius of 40 km for hundreds of years due to radiation. That would mean an Apocalypse. No land, no group of civilized people could bear the responsibility for such a slaughter. In battle after battle human beings would destroy themselves if such a bomb were used. Only in remote places like Amazonia and the jungles of Sumatra would people have a chance of surviving such a bomb.

The preceding item is from www.greyfalcon.us, a website that has a number of articles on the Nazi A-Bomb program. The web address for this item is www.greyfalcon.us/restored/Building%20Hitler.htm. The author is Jeremy Bernstein, who witnessed two nuclear tests in the Nevada desert in 1957. Bernstein is the author of *Hitler's Uranium Club*, among other books. His "Science, Fraud, and the Baltimore Case" appeared in the December 1998 *COMMENTARY*.

Uranium Project. The Reich Research Council and the German Army took charge of the program. SS leader Heinrich Himmler was appointed head of the German Army Weapons Program in the summer of 1944. Party member Kurt Diebner, always closest to the Army Weapons Center operations, assumed responsibility for nuclear weapons development.

The main effort of the Germans to develop a nuclear weapon took place in the Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf (AWO) triangle in Thuringia. Kurt Diebner and Walther Gerlach, the scientific leaders of the research team attempting desperately to develop a nuclear weapon in the last days of the war, were housed in the basement of a school near Arnstadt in the Jonastal valley.[6] *SS Obergruppenführer* Hans Kammler [See TBR January/February 2008.—Ed.] headed the protective forces surrounding the experimental area. In the last months of the war Kammler exercised almost complete control over last-ditch German efforts to develop miracle weapons to reverse the course of the war.[7]

Extensive underground galleries to house various facilities were excavated in Jonastal; the army training grounds in Ohrdruf served as the bomb test range. Also involved in this project was the research office of the Reichspost under Wilhelm Ohnesorge as well as offices of the Skoda Works in Prague as was the Siemens electrical enterprise. German naval authorities, including Admirals Karl Witzell and Wilhelm Rhein as well as physicists Otto Haxel, Fritz Houtermans and Pascual Jordan, took an active part in researching the potential of nuclear power in the development of the "uranium machine," presumably as the basis for propulsion systems for surface ships and submarines. [Karlsch, 44-48]

"German naval authorities, including Admirals Karl Witzell and Wilhelm Rhein, took a part in researching the potential of nuclear power in the development of the 'uranium machine.'"

More than a few German researchers now believe that the Nazis actually succeeded in developing and testing prototypes of a small nuclear device (a subcritical 100-g A-weapon) as well as a delivery system, the long-range A9/A10 missile whose characteristics and capabilities were comparable to the U.S. Titan II. The project was codenamed S-III [S-*Sondervorhaben* (Special Project). The code name "Olga" referred to the so-called "America Rocket." Mayer and Mehner provided U.S. aerial photographs taken by the 7th U.S. Photo Group of the launch pad of the prototype rocket which the authors believe was successfully tested on March 16, 1945. [M&M, pp. 167-176]

The Soviet government was also informed about the German nuclear experiments. A Soviet intelligence report submitted to Stalin on March 23, 1945, by Igor Kurchatov, the head of the Soviet Nuclear Bomb Program, on the initiative of the head of military intelligence (GRU) in Germany, Lieutenant General Il'ichëv, reads:

> Just recently, the Germans detonated two massive explosions in a wooded area of Thuringia under the greatest secrecy. Trees at a distance of 500 to 600 meters were knocked down. Prisoners used in the experiment were killed; often no remains were found. Others suffered facial and body burns. A strong shock wave and high temperatures accompanied the bomb detonations. The bombs were spherical in shape and had a diameter of 130 cm. [Karlsch, 219-220][8]

Karlsch maintains that the reactor in Gattow, combined with the output of centrifuges, and electromagnetic mass separators could have produced the several hundred grams of enriched uranium required by the device.

Mayer and Mehner believe that a French-designed betatron and Norwegian-built heavy water facilities were also at the disposal of the Germans. Based on Erich Schumann's hollow charge principle for focusing the energy to a single spot in the shell, the device so developed and tested, created a shock wave, a heat wave, and released considerable radioactivity.

Schumann, director of the research center of the Army Weapons-Research Office, claimed that as early as 1944 he had found a way through the use of conventional explosives to generate sufficiently high temperatures of several million degrees Celsius and extreme pressures to produce thermonuclear fusion (an H-bomb).

According to Schumann, two hollow charges, directed against each other under special conditions, releases enough energy to create nuclear fusion. He believes that the Diebner team actually tested this procedure at the Ohrdruf test range in Thuringia.

The Ohrdruf device was more of a small, tactical-type device, much less powerful than the U.S. bombs being developed at the time, the critical mass of which was about 50 kilograms of U^{235}. The destructive range of the device was about 1,400 feet in diameter. It was what is now referred to as a kind of "dirty" bomb.

Eyewitness accounts of the test and forensic (crater photo, ground sampling for radioactive isotopes etc) onsite evidence now support earlier suspicions. Ground-sampling tests first done on Rügen Island yielded disappointing results, which Karlsch attributed to soil erosion over the years. Similar tests conducted in the Ohrdruf test range showed a significant increase in cesium values the closer one approached to the center of the explosion; cobalt 60, an artificial isotope that occurs when fast neutrons strike

iron or nickel, was also detected. Gerald Kirchner of the Federal Office for Radiation Protection maintains that so far there is no evidence of a nuclear bomb burst.

However, Uwe Keyser of the Federal Technical Physics Office in Braunschweig insists that the measured values of radioactive substances at the site have been so significant that the explosion of a simple nuclear device cannot be excluded. [Karlsch, p. 317]

In all, three tests were conducted. The earliest occurred in October 1944 (eight months before the United States bomb on Hiroshima) near Rügen Island. Eyewitnesses to that test were Italian war correspondent Luigi Romersa, who informed Mussolini of the event,[9] and rocket specialist Hans Zinsser, who was flying over the area.

Zinsser:

> In early October 1944, I was flying from Ludwigslust, south of Lübeck, about 12 to 15 kilometers from an atomic bomb test station, when I noticed a strong, bright illumination of the whole atmosphere lasting about two seconds. . . . After about 10 seconds the sharp outlines of the explosion cloud disappeared. The diameter of the still visible pressure wave was at least 9,000 meters while remaining visible for at least 15 seconds. . . . About one hour later I started with an He 111 from the airfield at Ludwigslust in an easterly direction. Shortly after I took off I passed through an almost solid overcast at an altitude between 3,000-4,000 meters. A cloud shaped like a mushroom with turbulent, billowing sections stood over the spot where the explosion took place. Strong electrical disturbances occurred making radio communications impossible. . . . [Farrell, 18][10]

"Similar tests conducted in the Ohrdruf test range showed a significant increase in cesium values . . . an artificial element that occurs when fast neutrons strike iron or nickel was also detected."

The secret report from which the Zinsser interrogation was extracted also states that four German scientists—a chemist, two physical chemists and a rocket specialist—contributed what they knew about the development of the atomic bomb.

Section 15 reads: "The atomic bomb is expected to be ready toward the end of 1944. [It could already have been produced] had it not been for the air attacks on laboratories engaged in this uranium research, especially on the one in Ryukon in Norway, where heavy water was produced." [Farrell, p. 21]

Besides the officials conducting the tests, Cläre Werner, a civilian residing in the area of the final test conducted on 4 March 1945 near Ohrdruf, happened to witness it from the heights of the Wachsenburg.

Werner's statement went as follows:

> I can still remember the day very well. It was March 4, 1945. We had scheduled a birthday party for that evening, but it was cancelled. In the afternoon the BDM (Young German Girls Association) of Gotha was on the mountain. Hans was also there to help out and told us that world history would be written today in this area. It would be something the world had never seen before. We were to go on the mountain that evening and look off in the direction of Lake Röhren. He didn't know himself what the new thing would look like. So we were on the site at 8 p.m. At half past 9 p.m. the area behind Lake Röhren lit up as though a hundred lightning bolts had struck. It was red inside and yellow on the outside. You could read the newspaper by the light. It all happened very quickly and we couldn't hear anything except what sounded like a squall, after which everything was quiet. I, like many inhabitants from Lake Röhren, Holzhausen, Mühlberg, Wechmar and Bittstädt had nose bleeds, headaches, and felt pressure on the ear, the next day. At about 2 p.m. there were about 100-150 SS-men on the mountain. They asked where the bodies were, where they were taken, and who was there. We didn't know anything and they asked us if they were here in the "Burg Object." I told them they were on the Veste Wachsenburg, which the people always call the Burg (mountain). A motorcyclist reported that the Burg could be reached via Ringhofen. Then the cars drove from the Burg to Mühlberg. I saw that from there they drove to the test area. [M&M, 105; Karlsch, 215f.]

Farrell notes that, since no mention is made of plutonium in the various reports, the Germans were developing a uranium-based weapon. Consequently, they didn't need to concentrate on achieving a functioning reactor for enrichment since other methods of enriching and separating enough U235 to weapons grade purity and a stockpile of critical mass existed. He observes further that the Germans merely conducted tests of their nuclear-based potential weapons. They did not use them against the enemy. He further notes that, although the Americans did test their implosion-plutonium bomb before using it, they did not feel the need to test the uranium bomb they dropped on Hiroshima. Perhaps because it had already been tested. [Farrell, p. 17]

Karlsch cites an exuberant exclamation made by *SS Reichsführer* Heinrich Himmler in March 1945: "We have not yet deployed our last miracle weapon. To be sure, the V1s and V2 are effective weapons, but our decisive miracle weapon will demonstrate such results that no one can even imagine. One or two strikes and cities like New York or London will disappear from the surface of the Earth," [Karlsch, 13] and Hitler on March 13, 1945, addressing the officers of the Ninth Army: "We still have things that need to be finished; and when they are finished, they will

turn the tide." [Hydrick, 63]

Elements of Patton's 3rd Army occupied the AWO area on April 12, 1945, and immediately reported their findings to higher headquarters. American forces quickly began to dismantle some of the facilities together with copious documents for shipment back to the United States. Soviet forces relieved the Americans in July 1945 and continued investigating the area. For the American forces to have moved into Czechoslovakia when it was known to have already been included in the future Soviet Occupation Zone, suggests to Farrell and Hydrick that U.S. intelligence had directed Patton there specifically to confiscate everything valuable in Kammler's preserve.

Among the original documents Karlsch includes in his work are: 1) the von Weizäcker patent applications; 2) Diebner's 1942 report of the Army Weapons Center which states that—theoretically—an atomic bomb can be built; 3) formulas for the fusion of light elements and the critical mass for a plutonium bomb, written by Friedrich Berkei, Diebner's deputy (incidentally, Berkei died in 1966 at age 55 of radiation sickness);[11] 4) a letter written by Diebner in late 1944 to Heisenberg reporting on reactor problems; 5) Gerlach's 1944 notes, sketches, and formulas for thermonuclear reactions; 6) Schumann's letter to Ernst Telschow concerning tests on the fusion of light elements; and 7) the Kurchatov report on German atomic bomb work.

"Most importantly, the U-234, after it surrendered to the U.S. Navy when the war ended, was found to be carrying 560 kilograms of uranium oxide as well as highly advanced fuses."

In mid-April 1945 the German transport submarine *U-234*, captained by Johann Fehler, was ostensibly deployed by the German High Command to Japan carrying examples of the latest high-tech German developments in armaments (radar, jet engines, Henschel HS-293 glider bombs, Me-262 jet fighters, a V2 rocket designs, electric torpedoes, etc.) for use by its Japanese ally believed to be researching the feasibility of nuclear weaponry in facilities in Hungnam, North Korea. Most importantly, the *U-234*, after it surrendered to the U.S. Navy when the war ended, was found to carry some 560 kilograms of uranium oxide as well as highly advanced IR fuses in its cargo. [Farrell, pp. 60-65; Karlsch, pp. 261-262]

Also aboard the *U-234* were two Japanese officers (who are said to have committed harakiri before the Americans took possession of the boat), Dr. Heinz Schlicke, the inventor of the fuses, and Luftwaffe Gen. Ulrich Kessler, commander of the German air force in Norway.

American investigators Farrell and Hydrick, as well as the Britisher Nick Cook,[12] aviation editor of *Janes Defense Weekly*, have added a new dimension to the history of the atomic bomb through their speculative reconstruction of nuclear events in the final days of World War II. They argue that high-level American and Nazi officials (SS-General Kammler and Martin Bormann), with Hitler's approval, had colluded with U.S. and German navy officials for the *U-234* to be "captured" by the U.S. Navy in exchange for protection and immunity from prosecution for alleged wartime crimes. A special *Kommando* had been established earlier for the possible evacuation of prime scientific achievements and key personnel, like Hans Kammler, either to a neutral haven or to be used as a negotiating tool with the Western Allies. [Farrell, 269-271]

Hitler to Bormann: "Bury your treasure, for you will need it to begin a Fourth Reich." [Hydrick, 183]

The cause for the delay in the production of the U.S. bomb, Hydrick argues, was a shortage of enriched uranium—isotope U^{235}—and the failure to develop a triggering device for its plutonium bomb. Conveniently, *U-234* was carrying cargo that addressed these problems.

Hydrick is convinced, based on reports in the U.S. National Archives, U.S. Navy transmissions, transmissions between the *U-234* and Doenitz's headquarters, and the testimony of Wolfgang Hirschfeld, chief radio operator on *U-234*, that the uranium aboard the submarine was enriched.[13]

Through his sources, Hydrick learned that: 1) The ura-

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nium aboard the *U-234* was shipped in cylindrical, gold-lined containers; 2) The containers were described as sensitive and dangerous; and 3) High radioactivity was recorded in the shafts in which the containers had been stowed—all indications that the uranium was indeed enriched.

Dr. Schlicke's IR fuses, according to Hydrick, also found application in the U.S. Manhattan Project. Based on light and the speed of light, the fuses could very well have been used to simultaneously activate the 32 fuses that exploded the plutonium bomb dropped on Nagasaki. The fuses were used to compress the plutonium core at nearly the speed of light, thus creating a powerful explosion.

Also, when *U-234* arrived at Portsmouth Naval Yard in New Hampshire, the U.S. Navy took charge of the German crew, while a Major John E. Vance of the Army Corps of Engineers, the department of the Army under which the Manhattan Project operated, interrogated Dr. Schlicke and General Kessler.

"The U.S. Navy took charge of U-234's German crew, while Major John E. Vance of the department of the Army under which the Manhattan Project operated interrogated Schlicke and Kessler."

Another gentleman, introduced as Commander Alvarez, took a special interest in Dr. Schlicke's fuses and the uranium. He is believed by Hydrick to have been Luis Alvarez, who at the time was associated with the Manhattan Project and who later won the Nobel Prize. While docked at Portsmouth, the uranium was quietly removed from the hold and presumably taken to Oak Ridge for use in the Manhattan Project. Both the enriched uranium and Schlicke's fuses, the American investigators believe, were incorporated in the U.S. bombs.

In conclusion, mention must be made of the German scientists forced to work in the Soviet Union. When the head of that group, Manfred von Ardenne, was ordered to build the bomb, he explained to the Russians that it was first essential to perfect an efficient method of enriching uranium. Upon receiving permission to make the enrichment of uranium first priority, von Ardenne appointed Max Steenbeck and Gernot Zippe responsible, the former being the theoretician and the latter the experimentalist. Within five years Zippe had built a highly cost- and task-efficient centrifuge model, which, by 1953, the Russians had adopted and were already building full-scale plants to accommodate and implement them. Von Ardenne, sometimes referred to as the "Red Baron," received the Stalin Prize for his contribution to the development of the Soviet bomb.

The achievements of the German wartime physicists in the face of limited resources, the exigencies of war, the press of time, their isolation from the rest of the world, and the lack of essential materials were unquestionably remarkable, even heroic. With but a relative handful of scientists, wartime German science, especially nuclear physics and rocketry, maintained and even surpassed world standards.

By comparison, our own effort to build the bomb in time to be used against Germany actually failed. Finally, working under the best of conditions and with the assistance of Great Britain, with unlimited resources, and, if Farrell and Hydrick are correct, with German assistance in the home stretch, it took five years, involved flocks of scientists, and cost over two billion dollars to build.

Ironically, even though the *U-234* did not deliver its cargo to Japan as originally planned, it eventually arrived there—in the form of two A-bombs. ✦

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ENDNOTES:

1 Rainer Karlsch, *Hitler's Bombe: Die geheime Geschichte der deutschen Kernwaffenversuche* ("Hitler's Bomb: The Secret History of German Nuclear Weapon Research"), Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Munich, Germany, 2005.

2 Edgar Mayer, Thomas Mehner, *Die Atombombe und das Dritte Reich: Das Geheimnis des Dreiecks Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf* ("The Atomic Bomb and the Third Reich: The Secret of the 'Three Corners'" Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf), Jochen Kopp Verlag, Rottenberg, 2004.

3 Carter Hydrick, *Critical Mass: How Nazi Germany Surrendered Enriched Uranium for the United States Bomb*, second edition, Whitehurst & Co., 2004.

4 Joseph P. Farrell, *Reich of the Black Sun: Nazi Secret Weapons and the Cold War Allied Legend*, Adventures Unlimited Press, Illinois, 2004.

5 Karlsch, op. cit., 75.

6 Not to be confused with Joachimstal, which Soviet forces also occupied and immediately began mining the uranium deposits there. A Soviet aerial photograph of Jonastal indicating the location of some of the galleries is reproduced on pages 170-173 of the Mayer/Mehner work.

7 Dr. Ing. *SS-Gruppenführer* Kammler, considered by the end of the war to be the third most important man in the Nazi hierarchy, answered directly to Heinrich Himmler and Adolf Hitler.

8 Ivan Ivanovich Il'ichëv headed the GRU during the war until 1942 at which time Fëdr Kuznetsov took over command. After the war Il'ichëv served as Soviet high commissioner to Austria and later as ambassador to Denmark.

9 In March 1959 Romersa published a series of articles in the Spanish newspaper *Las Provincias* in which he recounts his knowledge of German wartime technological and scientific advances and his personal acquaintance with Werner von Braun.

10 Report documented as *Investigations, Research, Developments, and Practical Use of the German Atomic Bomb*, A.P.I.U. (Ninth Air Force) 96/1945, APO 696, U.S. Army, 19 August 1945.

11 Karlsch reports that Irving had requested to study Berkei's wartime notebooks, but before they could be delivered they disappeared.

12 Nick Cook, *The Hunt for Zero Point*, 203, 165.

13 Hirschfeld, with Geoffrey Brooks, wrote at least two books on his experiences: *Feindfahrten*, Neuer Kaiser Verlag, Klagenfurt, 1991 and *Hirschfeld: The Story of a U-Boat NCO, 1940-1946*, Leo Cooper, London (also U.S. Naval Institute), 1996.

France in Ruins: 1944

The Price the French Paid for 'Liberation'

IN OUR PREVIOUS ISSUE OF TBR, WE MENTIONED IN AN ARTICLE about Charles de Gaulle that many Frenchmen even today still harbor animosity toward the American government for authorizing the wanton destruction of French civilian centers as part of the D-Day operations. Here we display the mass of wreckage created of just a few French towns in 1944. Even the great Gothic cathedrals were not off limits, but somehow many survived. Was the destruction of these towns at all militarily advantageous? The debate still rages.

KEYSTONE/GETTY IMAGES VIA NEWSCOM.COM

French cities bombed to rubble by the Allies—with great loss of civilian life—include (clockwise from upper left) St. Lo, Le Havre and Isigny. Those Frenchmen who lived through the period believed the mass deaths of French civilians as a result of Allied bombing to be unnecessary. They blame the Allied High Command for the war crime.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Many French cities and their inhabitants took a brutal beating during the war from Allied bombers. At top is pictured what was left of Caen. Above left, French civilians take refuge in Caen Cathedral. Above, an ambulance sits at a pile of debris which in turn sits at the base of the steps of the awe-inspiring Amiens Cathedral, an irreplaceable French national treasure that barely escaped destruction from Allied bombs. At left, a French civilian is treated by U.S. Army medical personnel at a makeshift field triage site under the sturdy rear of a Sherman tank that had been outfitted for amphibious travel. (Note the propellers at the top of the photo.)

And if Hitler Had Won?

"ALTERNATIVE HISTORY" (also called allohistory, counterfactual history or uchronia) is the description or discussion of a historical "what if," with speculation about the consequences of a different event than what really happened. Here, Leon Degrelle looks at the fascinating question of "What would our world today be like if the Nazis had won World War II?" What if Adolf Hitler had won World War II? That is a big question.

BY LÉON DEGRELLE

Let us suppose Germany had won World War II. For a long time, such an eventuality seemed quite possible. In October 1941, Hitler was close to conquering Moscow (he had reached the outskirts of it) and controlling the Volga River from its source northwest of Moscow, having reached it, down to its mouth, of which he was within range. Moscow was waiting only for the appearance of the Reich's tanks on Red Square to rebel. Josef Stalin would have fled. It would have been over. Some German columns of occupation, following the example of Adm. Aleksandr Kolchak in 1919, would have quickly traversed Siberia, or been parachuted there. At the edge of the Pacific Ocean, the swastika flag would have waved above Vladivostok, 6,000 miles from the Rhine.

What would the reactions of the world have been? England at the end of 1941 might have lain down its arms at any time. One evening of too much whiskey would have sufficed for Winston Churchill to crumple into an armchair, drooling, felled by a stroke. That this inveterate boozer was able to preserve himself in alcohol for so long is a case for the doctors to study for years. His personal physician, anyway, has published since his death some very comical details of the Bacchic endurance of his famous patient.

But even living, Churchill was dependent on the mood of his public. In 1941 the English public was still trying to bear up—but it was tired. The conquest of Russia by Hitler, freeing up the whole Luftwaffe, would have succeeded in crushing them. This war—what was it leading to? Moreover, what had it led to? In 1945 England finished the war totally naked, deprived of her whole empire, and brought in the eyes of the world to the status of a secondary state at the end of her five years of striptease. A Chamberlain, instead of a Churchill, would long before have raised a white flag on the tip of his umbrella.[1]

Confronting alone a victorious Germany—whose empire, without equal in the world and gorged with all its resources, spread over 7,000 miles wide, from the Anglo-Norman islands in the North Sea to Sakhalin Island in the Pacific—England would have been no better than a lifeboat whirling in a cyclone. She could not have resisted the waves for long. Churchill would have gotten tired—and the English before him—of emptying endless buckets of water from a more and more overwhelmed vessel.

Take refuge farther away? In Canada? (Churchill, flask on his hip, might have become a trapper or restaurateur there, but not a savior.) In Africa, perhaps? Or the East Indies? The British empire was already lost. It could not serve as the last springboard of a resistance that no longer made sense.[2]

No one would even have spoken anymore of Charles de Gaulle, who would have become a professor in Ottawa, rereading Saint-Simon in the evening or holding between his hands a skein of wool for his diligent Aunt Yvonne to knit.[3]

A STROKE OF LUCK

The English victory was really the stroke of luck of a stubborn old man running on alcohol, lashed bewildered to a split mast and hearing sinister cracking sounds, to whom the gods of the drunkards had been exceptionally indulgent.[4]

Never mind. Once the USSR was in Hitler's hands, in the autumn of 1941, the flames of English resistance would have sputtered out, with or without Churchill.

As for the Americans, they had not yet entered the war at this time [fall of 1941]. Japan was observing them, preparing to pounce. Once Europe was his, Hitler would no more have gotten involved with Japan than Japan, in June 1941, would have interfered in the German offensive against the USSR.

The United States, kept busy in Asia for a long time, would not have saddled itself with another war in Europe. The military conflict between Hitler and the United States would not have taken place, in spite of the warmongering itches of old Roosevelt, turned green and cadaver-like in his coachman's cape, in spite of the incitement of his wife Eleanor—all her teeth on display, sticking out like the spines on a caterpillar.

Let us say, then, that at the end of autumn 1941—it would have taken him just 15 minutes by Moscow streetcar—Hitler had installed himself in the Kremlin, just as he had entered the palaces of Vienna in 1938, of Prague in 1939, and the armistice coach of Compiègne in 1940.

What would have happened in Europe?

Hitler would undoubtedly have unified Europe, by force.

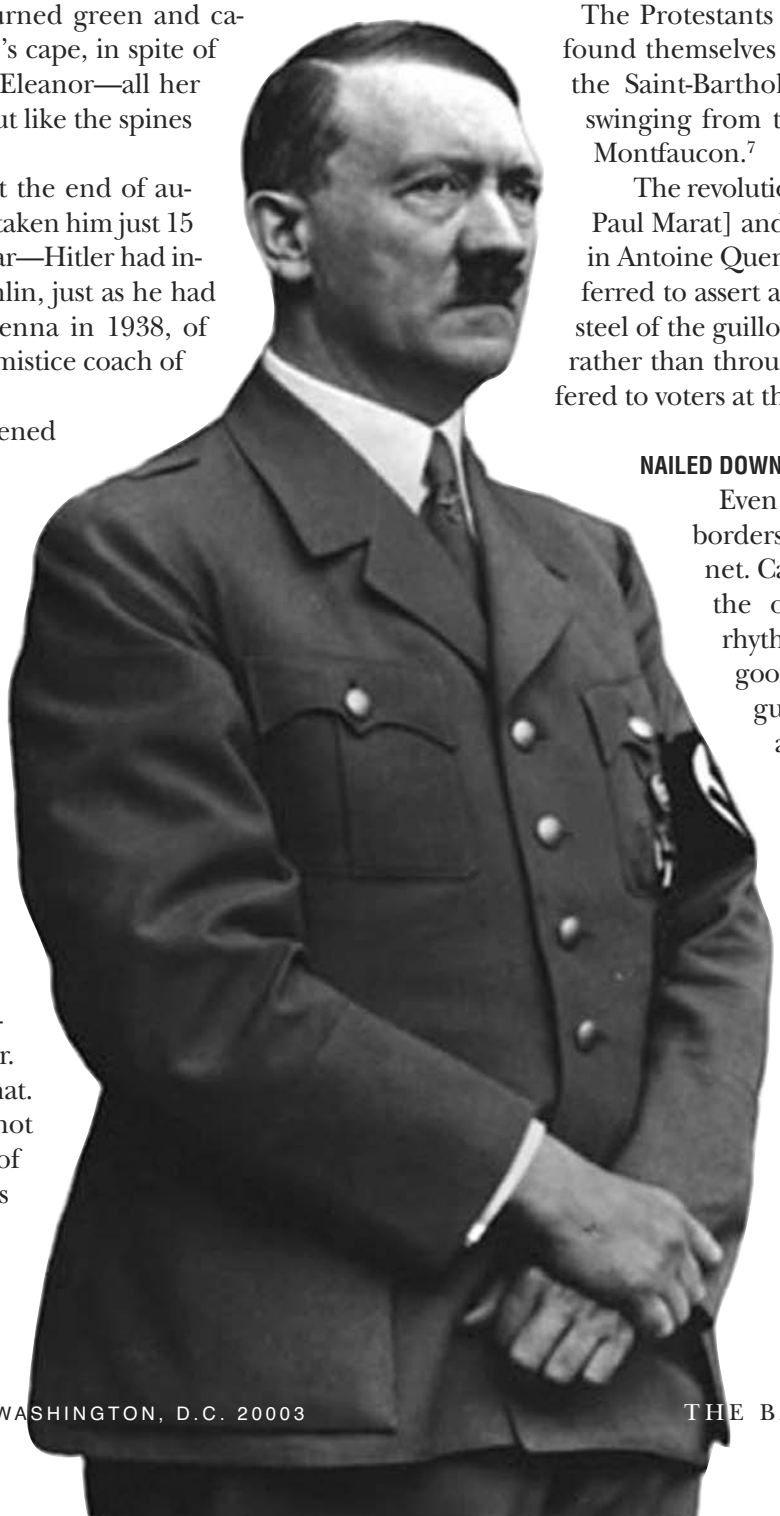
All great deeds in the world are done by force. This is regrettable, you will say. It would certainly be more proper for the worthy citizens, the patronesses of the church parish, and the fearless vestal virgins of the Salvation Army to gather us democratically together in peaceful territorial units, smelling of chocolate, mimosa and holy water. But it never happens like that. The Capetian dynasty did not carve out the kingdom of France through elections with universal suffrage.[5]

One province after another of it was dropped into the royal bed, at the same time as Hugh Capet's nightshirt, by a young, wiggling wife. [Adele or Adelaide of Aquitaine was about 18 or 25 when they married; Hugh ruled only over a small patch of land from about Paris to Orleans; there was no "France" as we know it in those days.—Ed.] The rest of French territory was gradually stolen over the centuries, by means of the sword.

In the north, conquered by the royal armies, the inhabitants were chased out of their cities—notably Arras—like rats. In the south, in the "Albigensian" resistance to Louis VIII [1209-1229], the Cathars, beaten, burned and crucified by the crusaders of the crown, were roasted in their fortress-castles, sort of pre-Hitlerian crematories.[6]

The Protestants of Adm. Gaspard Coligny found themselves at the end of the pikes of the Saint-Bartholomew's Day Massacre or swinging from the ropes of the gibbet of Montfaucon.[7]

The revolution of the Marats [as in Jean-Paul Marat] and the Fouquier-Tinvilles [as in Antoine Quentin Fouquier-Tinville] preferred to assert authority through the shiny steel of the guillotine and its basket of straw, rather than through glassfuls of red wine offered to voters at the corner café.[8]



NAILED DOWN

Even Napoleon nailed down the borders of his empire with a bayonet. Catholic Spain did not invite the occupying Moors, to the rhythm of castanets, to become good Spaniards. It ripped their guts out enthusiastically for all the seven centuries of the *Reconquista* until the last of the Muslim invaders ran for his life back to the palm trees on the shores of North Africa. The Arabs had been no friendlier either, when they united the south of Spain for their own profit—nailing resistant Spaniards to the gates of their own cities, as for example in Cordoba—crucified between a dog and pig, both protesting vociferously.

During the last century, Bismarck forged German unity with cannon at Sadowa and Sedan. Garibaldi did not pull together the Italian states with a rosary in his hand, but by organizing an assault on pontifical Rome. The American states themselves did not become united until after the elimination of their former owners, the "redskins," and after four long years of very un-democratic slaughter during the War of Dixie's Secession.

Only the Swiss founded more or less peacefully their little state of café-owners, archers, maidservants and milkmen. But, except for the burst apple of William Tell, their worthy cantons hardly shone in the history of universal politics.

Have all the big empires and the big countries been created by force?

Maybe it is regrettable, but it is a fact.

Hitler, encamped in a stubborn Europe, would certainly have behaved no worse than Caesar conquering Gaul, than Louis XIV seizing Artois and the Roussillon, than the English conquering the Irish, robbing and persecuting them, or than the Americans aiming the cannons of their cruisers on the Philippines, on Puerto Rico, on Cuba and on Panama, or extending their military borders by rocket blasts to the 37th Vietnamese parallel.

Democracy, that is to say the electoral consent of the people, does not come until afterward, once the conquest is over.

The masses see the universe through the keyhole of their small personal preoccupations. Never would a Breton, a Fleming or a Catalan of the Roussillon, of their own volition, have worked to put together a united France. The people of Baden stubbornly remain Badensers, the people of Wuerttemberg, Wuerttembergers. The father of one of my Hamburg friends expatriated himself to the United States after 1870 rather than see himself integrated into the empire of William I.

It is the elites who create the world. And it is the strong who, boots to backsides, push the weak forward. Without them the peoples, fragmented, would never get anywhere.

In 1941 or in 1942, even if Hitler's victory in Europe had been total and irreversible, even if, as our Belgian eternal cabinet minister [Paul-Henri] Spaak [who also served as prime minister] has said, Germany was going to be "the mistress of Europe for a thousand years," the grousers would have multiplied by the millions. Each would have clung to his habits and to his own corner of the country—which was superior, obviously, to all other corners of the country. As a student I always listened with stupefaction to my friends of Charleroi screaming over their cases of beer: *Land of Charleroi/It's you that I prefer./The most beautiful place on the Earth/Yes, 'tis you, yes, 'tis you.*

Well, Charleroi is the ugliest place on the face of the Earth, with its interminable mining villages built of blackish brick, beneath hundreds of towers of dusty slagheaps. Even the flowers there are sprinkled with coal dust. Yet, eyes shining, these Charleroian buddies brayed their enthusiasm. Each person is infatuated with his village, his region, his kingdom, his republic.[9]

"Saint Bartholomew's Day on August 24, 1572 was one of the bloodiest days for Europe's Christians. More than 425 years later, Saint Bartholomew's Day is still remembered with horror."

NAPOLEON'S DREAM

But this European complex of the petty and insignificant could evolve, and was even in the process of evolving. An accelerated evolution would have been anything but impracticable. It had been proven 10 times over, that it was possible to unite Europeans who are very distant from each other and yet are fundamentally the same.

The 100,000 French Protestants who had to leave their country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes amalgamated marvelously with the Prussians who took them in. During our campaign of February and March 1945, in the villages east and west of the Oder, we saw everywhere, on the nameplates of peasants' carts distinguished French names savoring of the soil of Anjou and Aquitaine.

On the front lines German-French names like von Dieu le Veut, von Mezières, von de la Chevalerie etc abounded.[10]

The Napoleonic empire, too, gathered Europeans together without asking their advice. Yet, it was fascinating how remarkably quickly their elites joined together: the German Goethe became a knight of the *Legion d'honneur,* the Polish prince Poniatowski became marshal of France; Goya provided Spanish masterpieces to the Louvre Museum; Napoleon proclaimed himself, on his coins, *Rex Italicus.*

The soldiers of Napoleon's Old Guard, recruited in 10 different European countries, rubbed elbows with one another, fraternizing exactly as we would in our turn in the ranks of the Waffen SS during World War II. But each time, to start the process required either persecution, or war, or the necessity to earn one's bread, or the willpower of a strongman. Something had to drive us together.

Normally the peoples of Europe each kept to the security of their own borders. That did not prevent some from occasionally pushing the boundaries, however—and each time with success.

These fecund experiences, occurring in stages over time, had already united the most diverse Europeans—

Prussians from north Germany with Aquitainians from southern France, men of Flanders with southern Spaniards in Andalusia or with Sicilians, could very well happen again, and in greater measure.[11]

Won or lost, WWII would provide a strong impetus. It had forced all Europeans—and notably the adversaries who appeared the most irreconcilable, the French and the Germans—to associate with one another, even if they hated one another; even if they dreamed of nothing but kicking one another in the shins.

These four years of beating one another up or getting along, of needing to try to understand one another and figure the other out—because they had to—would not be in vain. They had to confront each other face-to-face, winners and losers. Neither would forget the personality of the other. The bad moments would blur. They would remember, then, only what counted. The *rapprochement* of the European peoples had been accomplished.[12]

EUROPE IS ONE

During the 25 years that followed this encounter, other meetings took place to the cadence, and at the speed, of our time. Tens of millions of Europeans travel now. The foreigner is no longer a creature to be observed with fear or hatred or mocked. One chats with him. The Frenchman from Bresse no longer peers at the universe solely over the edge of his blue cheeses and his gold-banded, blue-legged Bresse hens. The Norman has surpassed his cider press, and the Belgian his tart, bubbly beer. Thousands of Swedes live on the coast of Màlaga.[13]

"Bismarck forged German unity with cannons at Sadowa and Sedan. Garibaldi did not pull together the Italian states with a rosary in his hand, but by organizing an assault on Rome."

The French tire family Michelin allied with the Italian car family of Agnelli, and the German billionaire Gunther Sachs was able to marry, without triggering the collapse of the republic, a "made in Paris" actress.

Even Gen. Charles de Gaulle thought it not in bad taste to reveal to the French that he had German blood in his veins.

The young often do not even have a country anymore. They feel denationalized. They have created for themselves their own world: a world of audacious or quirky ideas, of frenetic music and lanky hair, of tattered pants, of gaudy shirts and of girls who are largely open to the mixing of nationalities.

The French rooster of 1914 and the black German eagle hovering over the city have stopped cock-a-doodle-do'ing and screaming. Their feathers, beaks and hovering appear already, to the new generation, like strange prehistoric exhibits for museums that will not even be visited.[14]

GLOBAL CLOSENESS

This European, and even world closeness, which has outstripped all the centuries of the past in a quarter of a century, is occurring today without a political stimulus—merely through circulating by the millions from one country to another movie and television images, to be watched by millions, that display other landscapes and other faces.

Customs have mingled as naturally as the different ingredients in a cocktail.

Under Hitler, certainly, the process of unification would have progressed even more quickly, and above all, less anarchically.

A massive common political edifice would have oriented and concentrated all the different tendencies. First, the millions of youths, non-German as well as German, who had fought together from the Vistula to the Volga, had become friends for life in the face of death, through the efforts and sufferings undergone together. They knew each other. They esteemed each other. The petty European rivalries from former times, the remains of bourgeois obsessions, appeared trivial to us.

This "us" was, in 1945, just a core. But in the center of the biggest fruit there is a core, a seed, a principle. We were that core. Europe, a doughy mass, had never had one, but now it existed. It already bore the future.

To all the young, it offered a world to be created, born already of genius and of arms. The millions of young Europeans who had remained low-profile during the war, eating from papa's tin cans and testing the waters of the black market, would be tempted in their turn to do something grand.

Instead of vegetating in Belgian burgs like *Caudebec-en-Caux* or in *Wuustwezel*, living for 50 years on pickled herrings or overripe apples, the millions of enthusiastic youngsters would have seen, spread out before them [by Hitler's conquest of the USSR], the worlds without end of the east, offered to all, whether they were from Frisia in Holland, from Lozère in southern France, from Mecklenburg in eastern Germany or the Abruzzi east of Rome. There it would be possible to carve for themselves a real man's life, as initiators, creators, leaders.

All Europe would have been electrified by this current of energy.

The ideal that had won the hearts of all of the Third Reich's youth in so very few years, because it signified audacity, talent, honor, the yearning for greatness, would have won the heart of the youth of all Europe in exactly the same way. *Finis* their mediocre lives. *Finis,* the endless gray hori-

zons. *Finis,* life glued to the same village, to the same job, to the same apartment in the same mediocre building, to the basket of prejudices of their parents, stuck in their petty and mold-covered lives.

A vibrant world would hail those youth across thousands of kilometers without borders, a world where one could open his lungs wide, have a voracious appetite, swallow great mouthfuls of everything, and conquer great handfuls of everything, in joy and faith.

Even the old would have followed, because in the end money would have followed.

Instead of stagnating in embittered political consultations, with clock timers turned off so that debates could be prolonged, we would have had the iron will of a chief and the decisions of the staffs assigned to create his life's work on a grand scale, who in 20 years would have created a real Europe—not a convention of hesitators gnawed by mistrust and hidden calculations, but a grand political, social and economic unit, with no sector holding back.

You should have heard Hitler, in his wooden field encampment, expounding on his big projects for the future.

Giant canals would unite all the large European rivers, open to the boats of every country, from the Seine to the Volga, from the Vistula to the Danube. Two-story trains, with cargo below and travelers above, on raised tracks 12 feet wide, would comfortably traverse the immense territories of the east, where the soldiers of yesterday would build the agricultural operations of today and the most modern industries in the world.

What are these endlessly discussed "consortiums," limping on their bureaucratic wooden legs, which have been attempted under the aegis of the present Common Market, compared to the great ensembles a real authority could have achieved by uniting European economic strengths that were formerly disparate and contradictory or hostile, selfish and anarchistic, shooting themselves in the feet by duplicating processes that might have been combined? The hand of a master would quickly have brought them back to the law of intelligent co-production and common interest.

For 20 years the public would have grumbled and balked. But by the end of one generation, unity would have been achieved. Europe would have constituted the biggest reservoir of creative intelligence there has ever been. The European masses could have breathed then. The discipline could have been relaxed once this battle for Europe had been won.[15]

"Hitler, first of all, was a man accustomed to see very far, and who was not blinded by German exclusivity. He had been by turns Austrian, then 'German,' then 'Greater-German.' "

WOULD GERMANY HAVE DEVOURED EUROPE?

Would Germany have devoured Europe?

The danger existed. Why deny it? The same danger had existed previously: Napoleon's France could have devoured Europe. But personally, I do not believe it. The genius of each European nation would have offset the other.

The same appetite for domination would undoubtedly have tempted a Hitlerian Europe. Germans are big eaters. Some considered Europe as their own banquet. They were capable of acts of sabotage, of trickery. Oh yes, oh yes. We realized it. We feared it. If we had not, we would have been simpletons, or at least naïve, which in politics is no better. We took precautions, attempting to seize as firmly as possible positions of control or prestige from which we could defend ourselves, raise a fuss or cut off finances.

There were risks; that is very true. To deny the fact would be imbecilic. But there were also reasons for confidence that were just as strong.

Hitler, first of all, was a man accustomed to see very far, and who was not blinded by German exclusivity. He had been by turns Austrian, then "German," then "Greater-German."[16]

After 1941, he had passed all those stages—he was a "European." Genius rises above frontiers and ethnic lines. Napoleon, too, had at first been solely Corsican, and even an anti-French Corsican.[17]

At the end, on the island of Saint-Helen, he spoke of the "French people whom [he loved] so much" as a valued people, but not exclusively "his."

What does genius want? Always to surpass itself. The larger the mass of human dough he has to knead, the more a genius is in his element. In 1811 Napoleon had already reached the Indies in his mind.

Europe was a project of the appropriate size for Hitler. Germany was no more than an important building that he had built previously, and that he watched with complaisance. But he had already gone much further.

On his part, no real danger existed of a Germanization of Europe. That was the extreme opposite of everything that his ambition, his pride and his genius aimed at and dictated to him.

But weren't there other Germans? Yes, but there were also other Europeans. And these other Europeans possessed their own exceptional qualities, indispensable to the Germans, without which the German-ruled Europe would have been a heavy pastry, badly leavened. I am referring, above all, to the genius of France. The Germans would never have been able to do without the genius of France in

order to give life to Europe, although they would rather have not needed recourse to it and, in the case of some Germans, looked down on it.

But nothing was possible, and nothing will ever be possible in Europe without the finesse and grace of the French, without the vivacity and the clarity of the French mind. The French people have the quickest intelligence. The French mind captures, it grasps, it exalts, it transfigures. It is quick. It is light. The French taste for things is perfect. Never will there be a second cupola of the Invalides Hospital. [Built by the "Sun King," Louis XIV, in 1670 as a veterans' home, the Invalides houses the tomb of Napoleon, and was one of the sites Hitler visited, both for the tomb and for the architecture, in May 1940.—Ed.]

Never will there be another valley as charming as the Loire with its castles. Never will there be such chic, such charm, such *joie de vivre* as in Paris.

Hitler's Europe would have been heavy in the beginning. Next to a Goering, a Renaissance nobleman, who had a sense of art and splendor, and a Goebbels with his scalpel-sharp intelligence, a number of Hitlerian leaders were heavy, vulgar as cowherds, tasteless, turning out their doctrine, their ideas and their orders, as if they were producing chopped meat or chemical fertilizer. But precisely because of this heaviness, the French genius would have been indispensable. In 10 years, it would have put its stamp on everything.

"Would Germany have devoured Europe? The danger existed. Why deny it? The same danger had existed previously: Napoleon's France could have devoured Europe. But I do not believe it."

ITALIANS AND RUSSIANS

The Italian genius, as well, would have provided a counterweight to the too-solid energy of the Germans.

The Italians are often ridiculed. But since the war we have seen what they are capable of. They would have flooded a Hitlerian Europe with their impeccable shoes, their elegant fashions, their cars as well-bred as greyhounds, as easily as they do the narrow flowerbeds of a young Common Market.[18]

The Russian genius would also have had a hand to a considerable degree, I am sure of it, in refining a too-German Europe, in which 200 million Slavs from the east were going to be integrated. Four years of living mingled with the Russian people caused the German warriors to admire and like them. The misfortune is that, for a half-century, the virtues of these 200 million brave people have been choked—under the enormous leaden bell of the Soviet régime. [Written before the USSR collapsed.—Ed.]

These people, peaceful, sensitive, intelligent and artistic, are also gifted in mathematics—which is not a contradiction, for the laws of numbers constitute the basis of all the arts as well as the sciences.

When we entered Russia, the Germans, who had been subject to a really too perfunctory Nazi indoctrination, imagined that the only worthwhile beings in the universe were their own Aryans, who were required to be blond giants, built like barrel organs, blonder than chamomile tea, eyes blue as a Tyrolean sky in the month of August.

HITLER NOT NORDIC

That's rather funny, since Hitler, although blue of eyes, was not tall, and he had rather dark, chestnut-brown hair.[19]

Goebbels had one leg shorter than the other, was short in stature and was as swarthy as a prune. Sepp Dietrich looked like the muscular proprietor of a Marseilles bar. Martin Bormann was bent over like a retired bicycle champion. Apart from a few Nordic giants serving aperitifs on the terrace at Berchtesgaden, big, strong men with blond hair and cornflower-blue eyes did not abound in Hitler's entourage.

Imagine the surprise of the Germans descending through Russia, at meeting nothing but blue-eyed blondes. And such blondes! The exact type of the perfect Aryans that had been held up to them as ideals. Blond men and blond women.

Blondes everywhere: tall country girls, splendid and strong—with light-blue eyes—healthier and more vibrant than all Germany's assembled *Hitler-Jugend*. If one held to the sacrosanct canons of Hitlerism, one could not imagine a race more typically Aryan.

In six months, all the German armies had become Russophilic. They fraternized everywhere with the peasants. And with the peasant girls. As under Napoleon, Europe was re-creating itself in the arms of the Europeans—especially these beautiful Russian girls, built for love and fertility, and who, during the retreat, were to be seen following bewilderedly, through the horror of the worst combat, their Erichs, Walters, Karls and Wolfgangs who had taught them, during off hours, that the pleasures of love have charms everywhere, even coming from the West.

Some Nazi theoreticians proclaimed violently anti-Slav theories. Even they could not have resisted 10 years of Russo-Germanic *rapprochement*. Russians of both sexes learned German very quickly. Often they already knew it. We found German textbooks in all the schools. The language barrier broke down more quickly in Russia than anywhere else in Europe.

The German possesses admirable qualities as a technician and organizer. But the Russian, a dreamer, is more

imaginative and quick-witted. One completed the other. The attraction of the flesh would have done the rest. The young Germans, very naturally, and whatever their propaganda would have done to oppose it, would have married hundreds of thousands of young Russians. They found them appealing. The creation of a united Europe in the east would have been completed in the most agreeable way. The Germano-Russian conjunction would have done wonders.

Yes, the problem was gigantic: to weld together 500 million Europeans, who had, in the beginning, no desire to coordinate their work, to combine their strengths, to harmonize their characters, their particular temperaments. But Hitler carried in him the genius and the power capable of creating and imposing this gigantic oeuvre, on which hundreds of politicians had lost their footing—doomed by their mediocrity and the blinders they wore.

Hitler's millions of soldiers would have been there to back up his peace action, originating from all of Europe—the Europe of the Spanish *Division Azul* and of the Baltic warriors, of the Flanders Division and the Balkans Waffen-SS, of the *Division Charlemagne* from France and all the hundreds of thousands of German comrades in the 38 divisions of the Waffen-SS.

"Hitler, although blue-eyed, was not tall, and he had chestnut-brown hair. Hitler could probably be characterized as a member of the Alpine subrace of whites, rather than the Nordic subrace."

On our European promontory that juts off Asia into the western ocean, in what now remains of the West since the overthrow of the Third Reich, the first outposts have been built, after all—badly stocked and not yet very stable—of a Common Market eager to barter. All right. But a true Europe, uplifted by a heroic and revolutionary ideal, built on a grand scale, would have been something very different.[20]

The life of the youth of all Europe would have known a higher standard, and a better spirit than in leading an existence of roaming beatniks and protesters, justifiably in revolt against democratic regimes which never proposed any objective capable of inspiring them—repressing them, on the contrary—all through the mangy years of the postwar period.

The various European peoples would have been surprised to find in a German-led Europe that they ended up complementing each other so well. The popular plebiscites would have confirmed, to us still alive, that the Europe of compulsion had at last become, from the Pyrenees to the Urals, a united Free Europe, a community of 500 million Europeans in agreement.

It is a sad fact that in the 19th century Napoleon failed. His Europe, forged in the crucible of its epic history, would have saved us a lot of misfortunes—notably the two world wars. She would soon have taken the great world machine in her skilled hands, instead of letting Europe stew in the rivalries of colonialism, an abject and greedy project that in the end proved worthless.[21]

Similarly, it is unfortunate that in the 20th century Hitler failed. Communism would have been rejected. The United States would not have forced the world to bow to its dictatorship of ubiquitous military bases. And, after 20 centuries of false starts and failed efforts, the sons of millions of Europeans, united in the beginning only in spite of themselves, would finally possess, together, the most powerful political, social, economic and intellectual consortium on the planet.

HITLERIAN EUROPE

"Would it have been a Europe of concentration camps?" Are we going to have to listen to that same old tune forever? As if such camps have been built only in Europe. As if, after the downfall of Hitler, men had not continued to incarcerate or exterminate each other in Asia, in America, even in Europe, in the streets of Prague and Budapest.[22]

As if the invasions, the violations of territories, the abuses of power, the plots, the political kidnappings, had not flourished more than ever, in Vietnam, in Santo Domingo, in Venezuela, at the Bay of Pigs, even in the middle of Paris at the time of the Ben Barka affair, already forgotten. And even beyond the borders of Israel. Why not say it? For it is not Hitler, after all, who sped along with his tanks toward Mount Sinai and occupied by force the territories of others in the Near East.[23]

One must be—yes—against violence: that is, more precisely, against *all* violence—not only against the violence of Hitler, but also against the violence of Guy Mollet throwing thousands of paratroops on the Suez Canal in 1956, with as much premeditation as treachery.[24]

Perhaps one should also be against the violence of the Americans sniping, 17,000 miles away from Massachusetts or Florida, at the Vietnamese, whose lives they had no right to control. One should oppose the violence of the English, showering the Nigerians with weapons in order to free up oil wells for the super-capitalists, thanks to a million dead Biafrans.[25]

OPPOSE RED MURDERERS

One should be against the violence of the Soviet Union, flattening under their tanks the Hungarians and the Czechs who rejected their tyranny.

The same observation on the subject of war crimes:

Vanquished Germans were dragged to Nuremberg, locked up like monkeys in cages, and their defenders were forbidden to make use of any documents that might embarrass the accusers—notably all reference to the massacre in the Katyn Forest of 15,000 Polish officers—because the representative of Stalin, their murderer, was a member of the War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg instead of being indicted there.

If one claims the right to resort to such a procedure, let it be clearly understood that it must be for all criminals, not just for German criminals, but also for the British criminals who slaughtered 200,000 innocents in Dresden, for the French criminals who, without any legal procedure, shot defenseless German prisoners on their territory, and for the American criminals who crushed the sexual organs of SS prisoners from Malmedy and firebombed Tokyo.

War crime indictments were also merited by the Soviet criminals who ended World War II with horrifying cruelties in occupied Europe, and who crammed millions of people into their ghastly concentration camps in Siberia and the White Sea area.

"The German possesses admirable qualities as a technician and organizer. But the Russian is more imaginative. One completed the other. Attraction of the flesh would do the rest."

However, those camps were not closed after World War II—as were those of the Third Reich, about which, 20 years after their "liberation," our ears were abused incessantly. [Similar camps in China still exist today, and still operate today. Thousands of human beings continue to be sent there who have had the misfortune to displease China's Communist rulers.—Ed.]

About those Communist camps, where the Reds implacably silence all those who oppose their dictatorship, none of the howlers of the left breathes a word. They wouldn't want any of their friends to be offended.[26]

Well then. Whence comes this concern about the truth? From fairness? Where is the good faith—and where is the fraud?

Who is the more repugnant, the one who kills or the virtuous ones who are silent as a mouse while the killing proceeds?

Observing the total impunity thus granted to criminals of war and peace as long as they are not German, all the postwar pirates have given themselves the pleasure of torturing victims to death with an atrocious savagery, *a la* Patrice Lumumba, finishing victims off with a machine pistol *a la* "Che" Guevara, assassinating prisoners in front of the press in the middle of Saigon with a revolver; setting up, with the complicity of the ultra-powerful, the public slaughter—like shooting toy ducks at a fair—of Kennedy I and then of Kennedy II, who were inconveniencing the real holders of power in the United States—the "intelligence" agencies and high finance, concealed beneath the bloody red cloak of democracy.[27]

HANG ALL CRIMINALS

All criminals to the dock: whoever they are, wherever they are.

Otherwise, all the virtuous, shrieking critics, indignant when it comes to acts of Hitler but silent when it is no longer about him, are abject con artists—converting the spirit of justice into their spirit of vengeance, and the censure of violence into the most tortuous hypocrisy.

Peace to the ashes of those who died under Hitler. But the hellish tom-tom beat, pounded incessantly on their urns by the false puritans of democracy, has finally become indecent. For more than 20 years this scandalous blackmail has continued throughout the world—scandalous because it is carried out with a bias as cynical as it is total.

One-way traffic is all right for narrow streets, but history is not so easily satisfied. She will not allow herself to be converted into a *cul-de-sac,* with the provokers of eternal hate stationed at the guard posts: they are whited sepulchers, full of dead men's bones; they are falsifiers; they are impostors.[28]

The result is the result. Despite the defeat in Russia, despite Hitler's body being burnt, and Benito Mussolini's body being hung, the "fascisms" were, along with the advent of the Soviet system in Russia, the great events of the century. Some of the preoccupations of the Hitler of the 1930s have dimmed.

The notion of *Lebensraum* is old-fashioned. The proof: West Germany, reduced to a third the size of the original territory, is now richer and more powerful than the Hitlerian state of 1939.[29]

Lower prices for international transportation over land and sea have changed everything. On a bare rock, strategically placed, one can now install the most powerful industries in the world.

The peasantry, so glorified by the "fascisms," has slipped down everywhere to the second rank. An intelligently industrialized farm brings in more now than 100 operations without economic rationalization and without precisely adapted modern equipment.

A majority previously, the peasants now form a smaller and smaller minority. Pasture and farm labor, expensive already in Sully's time, have ceased to be the sole source of nourishment of the peoples, all overfed or lacking enough money for food.[30]

GRAY MATTER RULES

And above all, the social doctrines, such as they were, that took account of only capital and labor, are obsolete.

A third element is intervening more and more: "gray matter." The economy is no longer a *ménage à deux*, but *à trois*. An ounce of creative intelligence is often more important than a trainload of coal or pyrites.

The brain has become the raw material *par excellence*. A scientific research laboratory can be worth more than an assembly line. Before the capitalist and before the worker: the researcher.

Without him, without his highly specialized facilities, without his computers and without his statistics, capital and labor are dead bodies. The Krupps themselves, and even the Rothschilds, have had to stand aside before the best brains.

The evolution of these problems did not catch Hitler off guard. He read everything and was informed of everything. His atomic laboratories were the best in the world. The essence of genius is to renew itself ceaselessly. Hitler, whose imagination was in continual combustion, would have continued to foresee the occurrences and the changes of our time.

"All the virtuous, shrieking critics, indignant when it comes to acts of Hitler but silent when it is no longer about him, are abject con artists—converting the spirit of justice into their spirit of vengeance."

Above all, he was a molder of men.

Germany and Italy, although defeated and crushed (the Third Reich was no more than an enormous mound of bricks and debris in 1945), soon took the lead in early postwar Europe. Why? Because the great schools of Hitlerism and Fascism had built character. They had formed thousands of young leaders; had given a strong personality to thousands of human beings; it had revealed to them, in exceptional circumstances, their talents for organization and command that the silly, small, conventional routines of the previous times had never allowed them to display.

The German miracle after 1945 was this: a generation, physically crushed, had been exceptionally well-prepared for a leadership role by a doctrine based on authority, on responsibility and on a spirit of initiative; and by the baptism of fire.

It was found that this preparation had given their characters a temper of the best steel, which, at the time when they needed to get their country on its feet again, was revealed as an irresistible lever.

But Germany and Italy were not the only ones to be uplifted by the great Hitlerian hurricane. Our century was shaken by it down to the foundations, transformed in all fields, whether matters of state, social relations, the economy or scientific research.[31]

THE WORLD OF TODAY IS HITLER

The present spread of modern discoveries, from nuclear energy to miniaturization, is Hitler. Plug your ears if you like, but that's the way it is. Who got it under way, at a time when a somnolent Europe was eating her daily soup without caring to see any higher than the rim of the bowl?

What would a Wernher von Braun have become—a young, completely unknown Teuton without resources—if it had not been for Hitler? During his years of relative anonymity, the latter pushed him. Goebbels sometimes took over the shifts, supporting von Braun with his friendship. In 1944 again, this minister—the most intelligent of Hitler's cabinet—abandoned his other work in order to encourage von Braun personally.

It was the same story with hundreds of others. They had the talent. But what could they have done with only their own talent?

The Americans well knew that the scientific future of the world, in 1945, lay in Hitler's laboratories. Even though they now masquerade complacently as the kings of science and technical expertise, their biggest preoccupation, when they won the war in May 1945, was to hurry through the Third Reich, still smoking, to collect hundreds of scientists.

The Soviets were running a parallel race. They transported Hitlerian scholars to Moscow by the trainload.

To entice all those she was able to nab, America built golden bridges of opportunity. The U.S.A. chose as chief of their immense aerospace complex Hitler's von Braun, to whom modern America owes so much because it was he who first, in August 1939—even before World War II began—sent up the first of the world's rockets into the skies of Prussia. The modern world was born that day.

Just as gunpowder, which kills, also serves the world, the era opened by Hitler in 1939 will transform future centuries. In science as in the social domain, the denigrators of Hitler are merely his belated imitators. The Research Cen-

Belgian Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle fought not only for his country but for the survival of Christian Europe, preventing the continent from being inundated by Stalin's savage hordes. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it. Gen. Degrelle was translated by ***John Nugent***, a former Marine translator, linguist, European-American rights activist and public office seeker.

ter of Pierrelate—is it anything but a copy of the Hitlerian base at Peenemuende—but 25 years late?[32]

Hitler has disappeared—and the democratic world has revealed itself incapable of creating anything new in the political and social domain, or even of patching up the old. It may try to prop back up on their skinny legs the battle-worn nags of the prewar period. Trembling, they fall back on the filthy ground.

From Gamal Nasser to de Gaulle, from Josip Tito to Fidel Castro, wherever one looks, among the old countries that seek a way out of the past or among the new countries of the Third World that are awakening—everywhere, the same formulas are resurgent: nationalism and socialism, and they are best represented by a strong man, the incarnation and the guide of the people, loving the power of the will, creating ideals and of faith.

The democratic myth of the old style, pompous, blathering, incompetent, sterile, is no more than a windbag with a hundred empty heads that does not fool anyone anymore or interest anyone anymore, and makes the young laugh in scorn.

NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN

Who worries anymore about the old prewar parties and their devalued and forgotten big shots? Ah, but Hitler and Mussolini—who will ever forget them? Millions of our boys died at the end of a horrible odyssey. What has become of even their poor tombs, over there, so far away? Our lives, those of the survivors, have been crushed, pillaged, eliminated for good. But the fascisms, for which we lived, have shaped our epoch forever. In the midst of our misfortunes that is our great joy.

It's no use to scrape the SS tattoos off from the arms of our soldiers. Too late. We gaze at the exterminators and defy them.

The curtain of history has fallen over Hitler and Mussolini, as it fell over Napoleon. The dwarves will be able to change nothing. The Great Revolution of the 20th century has been accomplished. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 As historian David Irving pointed out in his two-volume *Churchill's War,* the arch-imperialist Churchill destroyed his own beloved empire. Among other things, he bankrupted it both economically and morally. Why should black Africans or brown Indians respect any longer the white masters who had twice (in WWI and WWII) slaughtered one another like wild animals? There was no more white moral superiority after 1945, only a technological advantage.

2 Churchill had vowed publicly that the British empire would indeed fight on from Canada and other outposts of its empire. Until 1947, Canadian passports listed the bearer as a "British subject."

In his well-written "We Shall Fight on the Beaches" speech of June 4, 1940, to the House of Commons, he implied that Canada and the United States would save England: "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large

Admiral Gaspard Coligny & the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

ALTHOUGH MOST OF FRANCE WAS CATHOLIC during the mid-1500s, growing numbers of elite and educated French, including noblemen and members of high-ranking families, were converting to Protestantism. This historic change was brought about by the advent of mass printings of the Bible, the impetus for the Reformation. The queen mother of France, Catherine de Medici (1518-1589), had arranged for Henry of Navarre, duke of Bourbon and a patron of the Huguenots, to marry her daughter Marguerite. The wedding provided an occasion to gather the powerful Huguenots in one place. Two days prior to the wedding, Catherine, as acting regent, implemented a plan to murder the Huguenots' leader Adm. Gaspard Coligny. Upon hearing that her plan had failed as the admiral was left wounded instead, the queen mother quickly formulated a plan for a general massacre. On Saint Bartholomew's Day, Adm. Coligny was the first victim. Following his murder came the massacre of the highest-ranking Huguenot leaders, leading to the killing of minor leaders and then of all Huguenots within reach of the military and the mob. Continuing into October, the massacre spread to other sections of France. Contemporary accounts tell of there being so many dead bodies in the rivers, that no one would eat fish, and that wolves came from the hills to devour the flesh of the Huguenot victims. News of the massacres was welcomed by a jubilant Pope Gregory XIII and by the king of Spain. The bells of Rome pealed for a public day of thanksgiving. The pope ordered a special commemorative medal to honor the occasion and commissioned Giorgio Vasari to paint a mural celebrating the massacres, which is today in the Vatican. In Paris, the poet Jean-Antoine de Baïf, founder of the *Academie de musique et de poésie,* wrote a sonnet extravagantly praising the killings.

part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old.

3 The count of Saint-Simon (1760-1825) founded socialism, the doctrine that the state should directly run and own the economy, decades before Karl Marx. Highly eccentric and dying in direst poverty, the French nobleman's ideas nevertheless lived on in many new forms. One key idea was that philosophy divides men into warring egos whereas real religion unites, and it saves the poor, who were the focus of his concerns. His later fellow blue-blood Charles de Gaulle was extremely anti-Communist and did all he could in his long presidency (1958-1969) of France to improve the lot of workers, partly so they would not vote for the huge French Communist Party, which was subsidized by Moscow. See TBR January/February 2008.

4 Churchill was ecstatic at the news of Pearl Harbor, the *"deus ex machina"* that brought the U.S. into the war, writing later in *The Second World War* of his feelings: "So we had won after all. . . . Hitler's fate was sealed. . . . I went to bed and slept the sleep of the saved and thankful." Degrelle consistently reserved his most corrosive invective, of which he was a past master, for Winston Churchill, whom he considered a monstrous creature—and the destroyer of Degrelle's own vision and career. In the TBR DVD *Hitler's Blitzkrieg II,* one can see and hear Degrelle pronouncing "*ce Churchill*" ("this Churchill") with loathing: "Suh Shur-SHEEL."

5 Hugh Capet was crowned king of the Western Franks in 987.

6 When these memoirs were published in 1969, "holocaust" Revisionism had still made no impact on the public or even on many white nationalists. Leon Degrelle became a sharp foe of the gas chambers stories later in life. In any case, in the Waffen-SS he had no contact with concentration camps, ruled by the "Regular (or 'General') SS," and in fact was never accused of any atrocities against Jews on the eastern front. He was condemned to death *in absentia* in Belgium for "treason."

7 Saint Bartholomew's Day on August 24, 1572, was one of the bloodiest days for Europe's Christians, staining the history of France forever. More than 425 years later, Saint Bartholomew's Day is still remembered with horror. The murders of French Protestants, or Huguenots, began in Paris with the slaughter of 3,000 wedding celebrants. In all of France, 70,000 Protestants were killed.

8 It was a common practice in many white, Western countries until recently to offer alcohol—whiskey, wine, beer or vodka—at political meetings or even on Election Day to enhance the electorate's sober judgment.

9 Regional differences in the United States, a country tied together quickly by trains, telegraph, telephones, televisions, jets and the Internet, are far less divisive than in Europe. Even in tiny Austria, the size of Maine, different sections of even the selfsame valley mock each other. In the Upper Inn River Valley west of Innsbruck, the locals claim: "If an Upper Inn girl gives you a kiss, a Lower Inn girl would give you an illegitimate child." One Viennese who had lived for 25 years in the mountainous Tyrol told the translator: "I know that if I live here another 25 years, I will never be accepted by these Tyroleans."

In the same way, northern and southern Germans have long disliked each other. Northern Englishmen despise Londoners as effeminate and snobbish, and the Londoners view northerners as uncouth barbarians. A Ukrainian informed us that Russian-speaking Ukrainians were "too stupid to know anything," while a Russian revealed that "Ukrainians can never be trusted." This is universal. The inhabitants of Tokyo, Japan view those of Osaka as embarrassingly loud money-grubbers whose greeting is "Making money?"; the Osakans see Tokyoites as stuffed-shirt weirdos who eat rotten soybeans.

10 Hitler's agriculture minister, who popularized the slogan "Blood and Soil," was Walther von Darré (1895-1953), of French Huguenot descent. He wrote the famous 1928 book *Das Bauerntum als Lebensquell der nordischen Rasse* ["Farm families as the fountain of life of the Nordic race"]. Conversely, hundreds of thousands of German settlers had spread out, over several centuries, across the Baltic countries, in Hungary, in Romania, and even 150,000 along the Volga. The Flemish, who moved down in significant numbers into the north of France, gave to this region its most tenacious industrial elite. The benefits of these cohabitations were just as noticeable in the Latin areas. The Spaniards of the left, who had no choice but to take refuge in France after their debacle of 1939, are themselves, in one generation, mistaken for the French who welcomed them: Maria Casarès, daughter of the prime minister of the Frente Popular, became one of the most admired actresses at the Theatre Français. Hundreds of thousands of Italians were pushed into France by hunger during the last century—they too assimilated extremely easily. To such a degree that one of the greatest writers of France of the last century was the son of a Venetian: Emile Zola. In our time, French writers of Italian ancestry are legion, Jean Giono at their head.

11 Today's European Union, for all its pernicious secret agenda of race-mixing Arabs, Turks and Africans with white Europeans, has succeeded in mixing different white European stocks as well. Millions of Europeans now live, work and intermarry in one anothers' countries, often using English as a neutral tongue to communicate.

12 Between WWI and WWII, Austria saw fierce violence between left and right. After WWII, this did not repeat itself; the various leaders had all had to get along from 1938-45 in German concentration camps.

13 Leon Degrelle, after retiring from his successful construction company—which discreetly helped build some U.S. air bases in Spain—lived in Màlaga, on the Mediterranean Costa del Sol.

14 While both symbols are less militaristic today, both are alive and well in 2007. One Frenchman stated to this translator: "The *coq* [=rooster] is the true symbol of the Frenchman. He is macho, makes hens happy, and he still sings even when standing up to his knees in chicken manure." At the 2006 World Cup in Germany, millions of young Germans, for the first time since the war, were flying their flag (now a black-red-gold tricolor) with a fierce black German eagle with red claws and beak on the front.

15 The European Union, by 2008, has begun to achieve the material prosperity that Europe could have had 50 years earlier, following a German victory. Economies are finally booming in Mediterranean, Baltic and Slavic areas that have not been prosperous for centuries. Of course, much of this boom has come from borrowed money and it is being half-consumed by the staggering social costs of immigration into Europe by Turks, Arabs and Africans. In general, however, an economically united Europe—with the German economy at the center—has become very wealthy, in some ways wealthier than the U.S., just as Degrelle foresaw in 1969.

16 Just as Great Britain was England, Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man and Northern Ireland, Greater Germany, *Grossdeutschland,* was the union of Germany proper, Austria, Sudetenland, Alsace (in France) and, some predicted for the future, Holland, Flanders (in Belgium) and the Germanic parts of Switzerland, all areas that were lost by Germany in 1648 and where, in a scientific, linguistic sense, German dialects are spoken. Germans and the Dutch can read 85% of each other's newspapers with ease.

17 France had bought the island of Corsica from Genoa in 1768, the year before Napoleon's birth to a family of minor nobility; the Corsicans, speaking an Italian dialect similar to Tuscan and living off the coast of Italy itself, were neither consulted nor happy, and some to this day still are angry about it; bombs still explode, and a French prefect was assassinated in 1998. The Corsicans speak Corsu, or Lingua Corsa, a Latin derivative, and Napoleon never lost his Italianate Corsican accent when he spoke French.

18 The description of all things German as "heavy" is a universal Latin viewpoint, denoting both robust and strong on the one hand—Latins thus buy many German cars—and humorless and rigid on the other. It is instructive to visit Strasbourg, which has had long periods of both German and French rule. On the campus of the university of Strasbourg, one can instantly tell which buildings were erected under the Kaisers—the massive ones, almost nuclear blast-proof, and which were French—the ones that seem to dance. Crossing the Rhine is like a trip between two different fields of energy, between yin and yang.

19 Hitler could probably be characterized as a member of the Alpine subrace of whites, rather than the Nordic subrace. He had the brachycephalic head shape of the Alpines and Dinarics.

20 The six-member European Economic Community, often called "the Common Market," was founded in 1957. French President Charles de Gaulle, by his veto, kept Britain out of it during his long tenure, 1958-69, once quipping that Britain, since 1941, has been "the aircraft carrier of the United States."

The Common Market's *de facto* successor as of 1992, under the Maastricht Treaty, is the European Union (which now has 27 member states, Macedonia having joined in 2004), 500 million inhabitants and, as of 2006, had an $11 trillion economy with still very important factory production, unlike the United States, which has become a "service economy."

The administrative capital is, ironically, the main city of Leon Degrelle's youth, Brussels, Belgium. The European Parliament, which is elected by proportional voting and thus must admit a "Heritage Bloc" representing the white nationalists, is lo-

cated in a gleaming glass building in Strasbourg, Alsace, near the French-German border—representing the union of Germanic and Latin Europe that Degrelle lived for. There can be no doubt that if white nationalists came to power across Europe, they would not scrap the European Union *per se*, but likely rename it and instantly change its policies of non-white immigration and political correctness. But the vision Hitler and Degrelle had of a United Europe, albeit right now in the wrong hands, is coming to fruition; Europe is slowly moving toward superpower status.

21 Charles de Gaulle revealed to his confidant and adviser Alain Peyrefitte that he had decided to end France's colonial empire in Africa because (1) the Arab/Berber and black colonies cost France more than they produced, especially through guerrilla movements that had to be suppressed, and (2) to prevent those Africans from moving to France. But five years after his death, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, a supposed Gaullist with strong ties to the Grand Orient of French Freemasonry, pushed through a new immigration law of "family reunification," which, as in the United States, allowed every non-white to bring in his relatives. Thus France, like England, Holland and Belgium, got rid of its colonies but then brought its colonials into white Europe—thus getting the worst of both worlds.

22 Degrelle is referring to the 1968 Czech and 1956 Hungarian uprisings against the Soviets. Most westerners, including even Degrelle, then underground and in Spanish exile, ignore the East German uprising of June 17, 1953, which the Soviets also crushed with tanks. The USSR declared martial law in 90% of "East Germany," which was covered with strikes and the storming of Communist prisons to liberate political prisoners.

Presumably, Germans can never be depicted or even imagined as freedom fighters rising in revolt. (Lenin once joked that Germans would never storm any government building as long as there were little signs on the front lawn: "*Verboten* to walk on the grass.")

Nevertheless, June 17 became an important holiday in West Germany, "German Unity Day," until Germany was reunited in 1990-91. It is still called National Memorial Day for the 55 "East Germans" killed.

23 Mehdi Ben Barka (1920-65) was a left-wing Moroccan politician who traveled the world supporting Castro, "Che" Guevara, an end to apartheid in South Africa and the overthrow of Morocco's king, Hassan II. On a trip to Paris on October 29, 1965, he disappeared. *Time* magazine in 1975 suggested blame fell on the Mossad, the French secret police, the Moroccan king and also the CIA, which refused to release 1,800 pages on the disappearance despite the Freedom of Information Act. Supposedly a CIA agent known as "Col. Martin" showed the Moroccans how to dissolve his cadaver in a vat of acid in an act of "professional courtesy," while his head went to the king. In any case, this democracy-approved murder was one of the causes célèbres of the 1960s.

24 Mollet (1905-75) was a Socialist Party activist who, as prime minister of France in 1956-57, landed French paratroops in Egypt to take back the Suez Canal, which French stockholders co-owned with Britain, from Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, the charismatic Arab nationalist who then led Egypt. Two-thirds of Europe's oil came through the Suez Canal. Britain and Israel also attacked Egypt; President Dwight Eisenhower, despite his promises to his NATO allies in London and Paris, opposed all three countries at the UN and forced them to make a humiliating withdrawal. (Eisenhower threatened to dump U.S. holdings of the British pound sterling to cause its collapse, and to not sell any oil to Britain, then facing an oil crisis since Nasser sank all 40 ships then in the canal, blocking it for months.)

The British suddenly withdrew their troops without pre-notifying the French, whose forces were fighting in Cairo; Charles de Gaulle, then preparing to return to power, decided that the United States not only controlled Britain but that neither were reliable allies if it came to war.

Mollet also ordered a "surge" of French troops into Arabic-speaking Algeria to put down the Algerian revolt against French rule. The Battle of Algiers (Jan.-Oct. 1957) was the result. The French, through both ruthless combat and torture, crushed the insurrection in the Algerian capital, although this did not end the war.

To this day, "molletism" in France is a scathing leftist word meaning a liberal-talking politician who does "right-wing" things.

25 The Biafran War of 1967-70 saw mostly Christian Biafrans (predominantly of the Ibo or Igbo tribe) in the south of Nigeria try to break away from the more Muslim north; aided by Britain and the USSR, the Nigerian central government won and Britain's friends kept its oil interests. Nigeria today lives exclusively off oil, aside from "the 419 scam," where Americans learn by ungrammatical emails from Nigeria that, without entering it, they have won the British National Lottery and should send their bank account information to Nigerians. (Biafra, it is said, existed as an empire several thousand years before Nigeria was cobbled together by a British governor, Sir Frederick Luggard, for the convenience of Western bankers.)

26 A disgraceful Wikipedia article on the subject "Gulag" engages in a "limited hang-out": yes, conditions were tough, yes—but not tough enough to list even one time one number to show how many millions died there. (Presumably 17 to 22 million died in the gulag.) The obscene apologia ends by reasoning from *The Moscow Times*, partner of *The New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal* and owned by the Finnish Jewish press baron Aatos Erkko.

The big question was why there were no "post-Communism trials" for the organizers and wardens of the gulag, which may have actually killed close to 30 million white Christians. Answer: "The gulag had already killed tens of thousands of its own most ardent killers. Again and again, yesterday's judges were declared today's criminals, so that Soviet society never had to own up to its millions of state-backed murders." So all Stalin's executioners themselves died conveniently in the gulag. This explains why the Jewish mastermind of the gulag and the starvation genocide of the Ukrainians, "Iron Lazar" Moisevich Kaganovich, died in his cushy Moscow apartment in 1991 at age 97.

27 Patrice Lumumba (1925-1961) was the first democratically elected prime minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo after its independence from Belgium. With the aid of the future tyrant Joseph Mobutu—one of Africa's worst, and who renamed the country Zaire—and of Mobutu's allies in the CIA and the Belgian military, he was deposed as a Communist sympathizer after two months, beaten numerous times, including on television, by Congolese soldiers and was then shot by Belgian officers. A Belgian officer then dissolved his skull with acid and showed some of his teeth to the press. The Belgian government in 2002 admitted its responsibility.

Ernesto Guevara de la Serna, an Argentine aristocrat of part-Irish ancestry who became a medical doctor, then revolutionary soldier under the name "Che," went to Bolivia from Cuba in 1967 to stir up a popular socialist revolution, was wounded and captured. The prisoner was then shot at the urging of the CIA. His body was displayed, thrown in a bathtub, to the world media, and his hands ghoulishly cut off. His wristwatch and personal effects are now displayed at CIA headquarters. He was buried under a runway; but his remains now reside in honor in Cuba.

The famous Alex Korda photo of him, seen on t-shirts worldwide and considered the most widely viewed image of the 20th century, was taken at the 1960 funeral of 100 dock workers killed in a suspicious explosion in Havana harbor; Guevara, as an M.D., had tended to many of the wounded and dying.

John Kennedy, who wished to prevent Israel from obtaining atomic weapons, was publicly killed in 1963; his brother Robert, a skilled legal investigator and major presidential candidate, was assassinated in 1968; and John Kennedy Jr., who had become a journalist, perished in 1999; the U.S. government ruled it was not homicide.

28 Degrelle, a Christian, is referring to Jesus's words denouncing the Sanhedrin: "Alas for you, ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for you are just like whitewashed sepulchers, the outside of which pleases the eye, though inside they are full of dead men's bones and of all that is unclean." (Matthew 23:27)

29 In fact, according to Joaquin Bochaca, in his book *The Crimes of the "Good Guys"* (see excerpt in the May/June 2007 TBR, pp. 36-37), Hitler's approach, during the 1930s, to the problem of *Lebensraum* for the German people—his *Drang nach Osten*—was not a program of military conquest, but an economic-political plan similar in many ways to today's European Union. Of course, by the time Degrelle became well acquainted with the Fuehrer personally, World War II had intervened, and the military conquest of all the countries concerned was a *fait accompli*.

30 Maximilien de Béthune, duke of Sully (1560-1641), was the great soldier, government minister, staunch Protestant, developer of the French military and of French agriculture for his master, Henry IV of France.

31To demand excellence and the highest achievement from every farmer, worker, soldier, party activist, artist and schoolgirl was an innovation of the Third Reich, and resulted in the phenomena of both the expanding Third Reich and of the booming, swiftly recovering postwar West Germany.

32 France under Charles de Gaulle, using the nuclear research center at Pierrelate, became the country with the highest percentage in the world of its electricity from nuclear power, making the country far less vulnerable to oil cutoffs. The [German] Army Research Center at Peenemuende, on an small German island in the Baltic, was started in 1937 and run by Wernher von Braun. It developed Germany's V-1 and V-2 rockets.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARTICLE RE-ENERGIZES READER

I can say honestly I've read every *Spotlight* and *American Free Press* newspaper ever written and every TBR. And I've purchased several TBR Book Club tomes, especially about the "holocaust," to the point that at one time I felt like I was tired of reading about the "holocaust."

I got chastised for sharing some of this literature with fellow workers, and I hardly dare speak of the "holocaust" in my own home.

The other day, I had my September/October TBR, with the lead article being "True Confessions of a Holocaust Denier," by Prof. Raymond Goodwin, lying out on my kitchen table when my 13-year-old eighth-grade granddaughter walked in and saw it lying there and made some insignificant remark, which prompted me to ask, "What do you know about the 'holocaust'?"

She replied, "Oh, we had a holocaust survivor come and speak at our school."

Wow, we really are at war here, aren't we?

I'm no longer tired of reading about the "holocaust." Keep the articles coming, and I'll try to be more assertive myself.

Robert D. Haynes
Washington

DIESEL FUMES CAN KILL

On p. 51 of the Jan./Feb. issue is the statement of an "expert" that Diesel exhaust cannot kill. If there is some air leakage in a room the fumes will only make you sick. But if the room is tightly sealed you are a dead duck by suffocation. Size of room and size of engine are important. An old engine in a Soviet tank could give off enormous fumes. TBR is a beautiful, informative publication, but it would be nice if you had even more experts on World War II. I am probably the only veteran of that war who has four honorable discharges from the war: Canadian Active Army, U.S. Coast Guard, Wartime Merchant Marine and U.S. Army.

Raymond M. Carreau
Washington

WHY YOU PICKIN' ON THE MUSLIMS?

In the box on page 14 of the July/August 2007 TBR, you wrote: "Slavery remains common in the Islamic world as well, because the Qu'ran approves of the practice." I have problems with this sentence. Can you tell me the surah that covers that? Why single out Islam? You know that slavery is rampant throughout the world, including our own country, only we don't call it that. Israel is where, according to various articles in TBR and AFP, sex and other slaves are a legally sanctioned institution, providing the slaves are goyim. And, let's not forget, for nearly 2,000 years Christianity had no problem with slavery; and even after the conclusion of the War Between the States, slavery remained legal in the Christian North.

The Talmud clearly says that non-Jews are destined to be the slaves of the Jews. Your excellent article on the top of the same page implies that, but fails to spell it out. Yet it was previously mentioned explicitly in the same publication.

Perhaps I am overly sensitive, but reading this with the mindset of the average reader, I perceive this passage about Islam as just another bit of propaganda against a religion that shares with Christianity the undying hatred of the Talmudic Jews.

Petros Strategos
Via email

[We at TBR are not anti-Islamic, just as we are not anti-Christian or anti-Buddhist etc. Some of our writers are Muslims, while others are not, but still pro-Islamic. As to slavery and the Qu'ran, here are some relevant suras: Sura 33:50, Sura 23:5-6, Sura 4:24, Sura 24:32, Sura 2:178. From the Hadith: Bukhari 52:255, Bukhari 41:598, Bukhari 62:137, Bukhari 34:432, Bukhari 47:765, Bukhari 72:734, Muslim 3901, Muslim 4112, Bukhari 59:637, Abu Dawud 2150, Ibn Ishaq 734.—Ed.]

GREAT ARTICLES

No two articles have better described the pressures directed against Vladimir Putin's presidency by Anglo-American financial interests, acting through the Russian Jewish oligarchs, than did Dr. Raphael Johnson's analysis *Vladimir Putin: Resisting Zionism* and Aleksandr Prokhanov's *Bizarre Death of a Dissident.* (TBR, Vol. XIII, No. 5) Placing the advertisement for Andrew Carrington Hitchcock's *Synagogue of Satan* inside the Johnson article, exposing as it does the "Zionization" of world politics and the role of the Rothschilds, could not have been more appropriate.

In addition to mentioning the Khodorkovsky-Rothschild connection, Dr. Johnson might well have gone on to note that the two wealthiest Jewish "businessmen" still active inside Russia today are Oleg Deripaska and his close friend Roman Abramovich. Both are said to have highly placed political connections that permit them to operate freely in Russia, England, and the United States. Deripaska, in fact, is related to Yeltsin through marriage. Neither gentleman has yet to be indicted, although the Swiss government is looking into Abramovich's activities.

Deripaska, who is now chairman of the board of RUSAL [Russian private aluminum company rated as one of the world's top three leaders in the sector], has almost total control over Russia's metals sector, while Abramovich, who, with Berezovsky, made his fortune in oil and later merged with RUSAL, are among the richest men in the world. The principal adviser to Deripaska and his enterprises is none other than Nathaniel Philip Rothschild of London and New York, who often invests in Russian enterprises through his and his father's JNR business venture.

Substantiating Prokhanov's contention that Litvinenko acted as a fanatical suicide bomber is that fact that Litvinenko was indeed a convert to Islam. The key to solving the Litvinenko death is the question of how he obtained the polonium. The acquisition and use of this rare and difficult-to-obtain agent resembles the criminal use of anthrax in the U.S. some years ago.

Despite the criticisms of Putin in the Western media, he has been a good president for the Russian people and has been most adroit in maintaining Russia's role both in global business as well as in satisfying his people's desire for a measure of nationalist independence. He tolerates alien oligarchs operating in the world marketplace but wants only Russians to run the country.

Daniel Michaels
Via email

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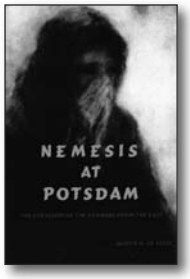
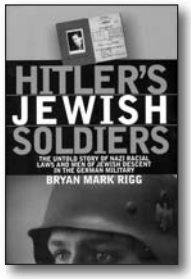
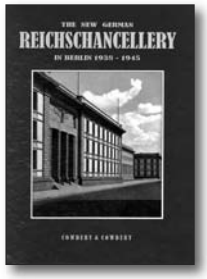
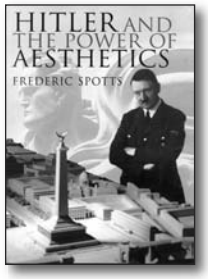
Rare Glimpses Into the Hidden History of WWII









1 Million German Prisoners Killed

Other Losses: Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners. By James Bacque. The first edition of this controversial book revealed that 1 million German POWs were starved and worked to death in U.S. and French death camps after WWII. Millions of survivors turned the book into a bestseller, while the U.S. and French governments attacked Bacque for exaggeration. None, however, could explain the mass deaths of these German ex-combatants. This extended edition presents relevant new material plus new evidence. #127, softcover, 288 pages, ***$24***.

15 Million Civilians Forced to Flee

Nemesis at Potsdam. By Alfred de Zayas. The author gives a revealing account of the horrifying expulsion of 15 million German-speaking men, women and children from East Central Europe in the months after the end of WWII. Millions died during that expulsion. The story of that atrocity is now virtually unknown in the English-speaking world. No understanding of modern Germany will be complete without the knowledge of this ghastly period. Over 70 photos and maps. #116, softcover, 352 pages, ***$19***.

150,000 Jews Fought for Hitler

Hitler's Jewish Soldiers. By Bryan Mark Rigg—This is a unique historical record which might never be republished. The author, an American Jew who volunteered with the Israeli Army, concludes that 150,000 soldiers of Jewish ancestry served in the German army during WWII. He also says that these Jewish soldiers did not know of the so-called "holocaust." Many pictures of Jewish soldiers and officers, this book offers a most unusual collection. #330S, softcover, 443 pages, ***$17***.

The Great Edifice of the Reich

The New German Reichschancellery. Cowdery and Cowdery have brought you all aspects of planning, building and furnishing the Reichschancellery and discuss in detail the architecture, sculptures, landscaping, interior decorating, layout, size, furniture, details, contractor advertising, paintings, rugs and rare marbles. Includes a complete illustrated history of the edifice, a room-by-room illustrated tour, more than 140 period and modern photos, 55 color illustrations, 47 full-page illustrations, maps and drawings, large, colorful endpaper maps of Berlin, 11-by-28-inch foldout of Reichschancellery floor plan and much, much more. Hardback, 8.5 x 11 format, 125 pages plus plans, #364, ***$40***.

Inside the Artistic Mind of Hitler

Hitler & the Power of Aesthetics. Frederic Spotts portrays the National Socialist revolution as more cultural than political. He shows that Hitler viewed himself first and foremost as an artist. Hundreds of photographs including Hitler's "doodles." Details Hitler's involvement in music, architectural projects, sculpture, literature, scientific advances, aeronautics design, chemistry and more. Hardcover, #377H, 456 pages, ***$37.50***. Softcover, #377S, 456 pages, ***$22***.

Raging Walls of Fire Swept Through the City, Killing All Who'd Dare Breathe

BOOK: THE DESTRUCTION OF DRESDEN: APOCALYPSE 1945
By David Irving. A brand-new revised version of the 1995 classic, now in hardcover , has just been published. With many photos to back up the underlying message of terror and destruction, it is Irving at his best. The destruction of the city of Dresden—and other German civilian centers—has entered into the "book of inhumanity" as one of its very worst chapters. Hardcover 320 pages, #480, ***$50***.

BOOK: THE FIRE: THE BOMBING OF GERMANY, 1940-45
By Joerg Friedrich. Overwhelming in its emotional scope but not maudlin, the story of the destruction of Germany by aerial bombing is told in harrowing detail. Published in the U.S. by Columbia University Press, it is a great accomplishment in historical research. After 53 years, this book is the first to be published in Germany detailing the bombing of Germany during WWII. It broke a literal taboo of that subject and became an instant bestseller. Friedrich, not a Revisionist but a good historian in this instance, grew up in post-war Germany, writing various books "exposing" policies of the National Socialist period. Perhaps an attack of conscience propelled him to finally tell the truth of the bombing of Germany and the great suffering it brought. A must read for all, a great present. Hardcover, 530 pages with many photos, #478 ***$35***.

VIDEO: FIRESTORM OVER DRESDEN
Here is an accurate video account of the firebombing of Dresden from eyewitnesses who somehow escaped the most dastardly and cowardly attack on a civilian population ever perpetrated. Historian David Irving combines these interviews with archival pre-war film footage and information from Winston Churchill's private diaries to help explain the event of unbridled terror—a war crime of untold proportions. In addition to the great loss of lives, a massive amount of irreplaceable art and architecture was destroyed in Dresden—once known as "the Florence on the Elbe River." VHS, #90V, 77 minutes, ***$30***. DVD, #90D, 77 minutes, ***$30***.

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